ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28606—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1891.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "CLYDE."
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE "CLYDE" will LEAVE the VICTORIA DOCKS at 10 a.m., on SATURDAY. Passengers can embark with their baggage in the Docks if they wish to do so.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	23rd "
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1600	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3893	600	R. Harvey	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3888	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th "
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L. PEKIN	3869	600	P. Harris	7th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th "
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st "
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	14th Jan.
CATHAY	2984	500	A. Symons	28th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 23, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 156 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Han. books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Beontinger	4,000	750	1st Feb. '92

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issue at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd an BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R. Deperis		3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hotoolan, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sa
MELPOMENE	A. Mills	3,800	550	24th Dec. 1

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	"	10th Dec. For Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	"	18th Dec. Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	"	25th Jan. do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 5th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on the 6th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
WAROONGA	2,500	On or about 27th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December 1891. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 4th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	" 19th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	" 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	" 23rd "
ROUMANIA	W. J. Young	3387	" 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL.—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1891. Agents.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of Quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1-lb. packets, per packet	1 6	1 9
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12	3 2
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12	7 10
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. packets	per packet	2 10	3 0
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. packets	per packet	3 0	3 6
HYSON, young (Green)	1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
ORANGE PEKOE, finest	1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. packets	per packet	1 0	1 2
	in 2-lb. packets	per packet	2 0	2 2
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea		per lb.	0 10	0 11
CEYLON TEA of the very finest quality		"	1 8	1 10

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

9th December, 1891.

GLOVES.

		Rs. a.
Gent's, White Kid Gloves	2 Buttons, per pair	1 4
Do. do.	do.	2 0
Do. do. Self-Braided Backs	do.	2 8
Do. do. Best French "	do.	2 12
Do. French Grey Self and Black Braided Backs	do.	2 8

SCARVES.

	Rs.
The Ascot Scarf, Light, Fancy, and Plain Colours	1-8 to 1 12
Black Dress Ties	from 1 8
White Ground Fancy Bows	" 1 12
Black Dress Bows	" 1 12
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs	" 2 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	10 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	10 8

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

EVENING DRESS SUITS.

The Newest Materials, and manufactured specially for India. Cut and finished in the best West End Style.

Fine Black Twills.
Black Corkscrews.
Black Baratheas.
Black Venetian
Black Ladies' Cloth.

PRICE: Rs. 75, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, Rs. 105.
Patterns, Catalogues, and Instructions for Self-Measurement will be sent on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3 8	4 0
" " No. 2, "	3 4	3 12
" " No. 3, "	3 0	3 8
JAVA NOBLES "	3 4	3 12

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

XMAS CARDS!
XMAS CARDS!!
XMAS CARDS!!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 2 to Rs. 22 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

KEMP & CO.'S
CHRYSAROBINE SOAP
Trade Mark
OR
GOA POWDER SOAP,
Specially Prepared with Kemp's Goa Powder for
RINGWORM,
DHOBIES' ITCH,
and every form of
PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.

By the use of this Soap the above complaints are quickly and painlessly cured.

Until the discovery of the extraordinary properties of Chrysarobine, numerous medicines, both Native and European, had long been tried by medical men with indifferent success; and patients underwent years of suffering without obtaining relief. An English Surgeon has informed the proprietors that he suffered from the disease for four years; he visited England for medical advice, and could not obtain any relief. He was at last induced to try Chrysarobine, and in fourteen days his disease had entirely disappeared. Cases are constantly coming under notice, in which a few days' application has cured diseases of many years' duration. Indeed, Chrysarobine now is regarded by natives of India (who are specially liable to the disease) of all classes as an Infallible Remedy for Indian Ringworm.

Per Tablet, as. 8; per Packet of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CARDS FOR HOME should be selected early, many of the most suitable being sold almost as soon {CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.} as they are unpacked. Our stock this year is far in advance of those of previous years.

HAND-PAINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, PLAIN, COLOURED, {CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.} MOTTO, NAME, COMIC, FANCY, AND OTHER CARDS.

CUMBALLA HILL. {KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.} BYCULLA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS, suitable for sending to Friends at Home.

'XMAS TOYS! 'XMAS SWEETS!!
'XMAS STORES!! 'XMAS WINES!!!

Orders are now being registered early for delivery.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

SEQUAH'S OIL. SEQUAH'S CURE. SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF.

"SEQUAH'S CURE" FOR IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

THE Impurity of the Blood causes many other diseases, such as Fever, Ague, Scrofula Enlarged Glands, Running Sores and Ulcers, and many other Chronic and Wasting Complaints, and they all find a Certain Cure in this greatest of all Blood Purifiers.

"SEQUAH'S OIL" should be used in combination with Sequah's Cure. It is the best of all External Applications. It is a speedy Pain Killer, and is invaluable for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and a host of other troubles.

"SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF" Cures Spasms, Colic Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all Internal Pains, Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis. It is a safe as well as sure Pain Killer, and will be found a boon in every household.

N.B.—Full Directions as to Dose and Application are given with each bottle in English and the Vernacular.

"A MOST REMARKABLE CURE."

105, Frere Road, Fort.

DEAR SEQUAH,—Jehangir Edaljee Vacha, of Bombay, was first attacked with Fever about the end of 1885. He was attended by an Eminent Doctor, who varied his treatment month after month, without any permanent success. The Fever left temporarily, recurring again in a week or so. This continued for a couple of years, during which he was sent to different health-stations. But all to no purpose. About three years ago, whilst reading a book, reclining in an easy-chair, he suddenly cried out of a torturing pain in his leg, which seemed to be bent and appeared as if it had been drawn into the body and shortened. The Family Doctor was sent for, and he tried various means to stretch and straighten the leg, but at the least touch the pain was intense. After consultation with two other Medical Gentlemen, he was put under chloroform, and the leg was stretched and he was throughly examined to find out the cause, but none could be discovered. The leg so stretched was then tied up and weights hung to it. These weights were to be gradually increased so as to bring the leg to its natural length, and bring about a complete cure. For a time the pain was relieved, but for the last three years he has been barely able to move, and only on crutches, wearing a high-heeled shoe and a splint tied on the whole length of his body, so as to make up for his shortness. The Fever continued to return once or twice a fortnigh; and he was left to nature to cure. When you came to Bombay it was thought advisable to try your remedies and within a week the success was marvellous. The crutches, &c., were given up by the use of "Sequah's Oil." Jehangir is able to move about although it is only twelve days since "Squah's Oil" was used.

Yours truly,
JAIJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Mother of Jehangir).
MANECKJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).
SORAB EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).

Bombay, April 22, 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER IN THE *MADRAS TIMES* OF JULY 29TH, 1891.

UNPRECEDENTED CURE OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—Many of your Readers will be surprised to know that after all "Sequah" is the real Friend of Suffering Humanity. It is well known that the Public are often panic-stricken when the moaster epidemic—Choiera—breaks out amongst us with all its relentless fury, and every cure under the sun is tried but with little effect, and the poor Doctors ofte i shiver and sha-e. But I say give "Sequah's Instant Relief" a trial, and many a home will not have cause to bemoan the lost of de r ones. Sir, year after year it is well known that the little station of Renigunta is regularly visited by this plague, and this year also it has been an unwelcome guest, carrying away several of its victims. Several cases treated by the Railway Apothecary here have proved fatal, but of the eigateen cases treated by the famous Sequah's Instant Relief *none* have failed! And this was a mere trial put into effect by a good Samaritan, Mr. Henry Briggs, Chief Guard on the Madras Railway. The Medicine was distributed to the poor free of charge, and the Public will be amazed to know that among the cases treated, were two women heavily pregnant—one six months, the other eight months—who were in a state of final collapse, and were almost snatched from the jaws of death by "Sequah's Instant Relief." I am of opinion that such information as this should find a place in a corner of your widely circulated and valuable journal. Thousands will be benefited, and that even the poorest of the poor will try to have a bottle of "Sequah's Instant Relief" as a sure safeguard against the woeful epidemic. Hoping to be excused for encroaching in your valuable columns,—I am, &c.,
A VICTIM.

Renigunta, July 25, 1891.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,
Are the fully authorised Wholesale and Retail Agents in the Bombay Presidency for SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E.

BALLOON ASCENT

AND

DESCENT

In an Entirely

NEW WAR PARACHUTE

By the daring æronaut,

LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R. N. R.,

On SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th,

at 4-30 p.m.

THIS SECOND EXHIBITION will be even more startling than the first one, when Lieut. MANSFIELD will display the wonderful uses to which Ballooning may be put in Modern Warfare and several of his improved appliances will be used, and he will endeavour to beat his last record of 11,400 feet.

It is particularly requested that Gentlemen desirous of reserving seats for themselves and Ladies will apply for them at once, otherwise the arrangements for their comfort may not be as complete as the management desire.

THIS IS THE LAST OCCASION LIEUT. MANSFIELD

Will be able to give an Exhibition in Bombay.

Arrangements are made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Tramway Companies to run Special Trains and Tram Cars as may be required in addition to the Ordinary Local Trains to and from Parel on the Day of the Descent.

ADMISSION FEE:

Reserved Seats, near the Balloon	Rs. 3
First Class "	Rs. 2
Second Class "	Re. 1
Promenade	As. 8

There will be a special enclosure for 5 Rupee Subscribers only.

Should any unforeseen accident prevent an ascent, all money will be returned on presentation of duplicate tickets on Monday, 7th Instant, at the Gaiety Theatre between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Tickets may be had from

SOUNDY & Co.; SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN; TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA & FORT; BEYNON & Co.; and

A. BHICAJEE & Co., Apollo Bunder.

ANGEL'S

GALACTOGOGUE.

A most reliable vegetable preparation, producing a plentiful, healthy, and natural flow of Milk in nursing women, when the Milk is absent, scanty, or insufficient. It enriches the blood, and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet.

Prices: 3s 6d. and 6s.; or Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

CAUTION.—When you require Galactogogue please ask "Angel's," and each bottle bears a Trade Mark, without which none is Genuine.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. S. "RYDALL HALL" ARRIVED

3rd December, 1891.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

COMPOUND SULPHUR TABLETS

Prepared after the Formula of

SIR ALFRED B. GARROD.

THE well known beneficial Properties of Sulphur, coupled with its simplicity, have always secured for it the appreciation of the Public, with whom it has long been a favourite; but since so eminent an authority as Dr. GARROD called special attention to its merits and published a formula, which converts it into an Agreeable Sweetmeat, these Compound Sulphur Tablets are made with a view of furnishing in one single Tablet a proper Dose for an Adult, and are simply equal to five ordinary Garrod's Sulphur Lozenges with the Proportions prescribed by him strictly adhered to. Price per bottle, Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dedicated, by Special Permission, to

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CONSTABLE'S ORIENTAL MISCELLANY

OF ORIGINAL AND SELECTED PUBLICATIONS.

THE first Volume of the Series was published on S. Andrew's Day, 1891, entitled:—TRAVELS IN THE MOGUL EMPIRE, 1656-1668, by FRANCOIS BERNIER, M.D., of the Faculty of Montpellier. An entirely new edition, by ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, Mem: As: Soc: Bengal, F.S.A. Scot. With a Chronicle of Events, Bibliography, Copious Notes, a Coloured Frontispiece after a Painting by an Indian Artist, and other Illustrations in the text, Maps, and Index. Full bound, cloth boards, Crown 8vo., pp. ii+492. Price 6s. nett.

Detailed Prospectuses of the ORIENTAL MISCELLANY Series, and of Messrs. CONSTABLE'S other publications, may be had, post free, on direct application or from any Bookseller.

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY,

14, PARLIAMENT STREET, S. W., WESTMINSTER.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

CHRISTY'S KOLA COCOA

Contains all the nutrient, stimulating, and health-giving properties of Kola Nut and Cocoa. As a food product, it is unequalled. Has a most agreeable flavour, and can be well recommended for the use of Invalids and Delicate Children.

Price: Re. 1-0.

CHRISTY'S KOLA ELIXIR

Will be found Palatable, Nutritious and Invigorating. As. 12 and Re. 1-8.

CAFFYN'S MALTO-CARNIS.

Nutritious and Stimulating food for Invalids, Cyclists, Cricketers, and Explorers. Re. 1-14.

PURILINE TOOTH POLISH.

A pure and perfect article for Teeth, Gums, and Breath. As. 12.

KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4, with or without Cod Liver Oil.

MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS.

Re. 1-6 per Bottle.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Small bot. Re. 1-10, and large Rs. 2-10.

SHIRLY'S NEW CHINA SCENT BOTTLES.

Very Pretty and Novel. May be used for Salts. As. 12 and Re. 1.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

GIGANTIC SUCCESS

OF

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,

FRIDAY,

LES CLOCHES DE CORNVILLE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5TH.

DOROTHY! DOROTHY!!

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!

GRAND WRESTLING MATCH

Between Europe and India,

When ANTONIO PIERRI,

The "TERRIBLE GREEK,"

Meets the PAHLWAN BABOOMEA

of POONA, in one of the Theatres,

(to be announced hereafter)

On MONDAY, DEC. 7, at 4 p.m.

IN THE INDIAN STYLE.

Winner gets a PURSE of Rs. 2,000.

UNDER the AUTHORITY from the BOARD of TRADE the name of the Steam-ship "Sculptor," owned by the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, has been ALTERED from THIS DAY to "NASERI."

H. ABDOOL HOOSEIN,

HAJEE ZANEL ABEDIN,

Agent, B. & P. S. N. Co., Ld.

'XMAS CARDS!

NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!

'XMAS CARDS!!!

A very Pretty and Nice, Assortment to select from. A visit to our Premises will not be worthless. Prices from 2 As.

☞ Please note the last day for posting Cards to Home is the 5th inst.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES NINETY per Share, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 30th November, 1891, on production of Share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION!

FRUIT LAXATIVE LOZENGES!

Exceedingly palatable Aperient ever made, suitable either for Children or Adults. A certain Cure for Habitual Constipation. Ans. 12 per Bottle.

WORMS! WORMS!!

GIBSON'S SUGAR WORM CAKES.

Very palatable and unusually attractive, do not require a Purgative, very Effective in removing Intestine Worms. Decidedly superior to all other preparations of its kind. Per Packet, Ans. 8 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held Early in FEBRUARY, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectuses issued next month. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

L. R. W. FORREST,

Honorary Secretary.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1892:—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 10th and 11th instant, for the Election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th instant, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The Ballot Box will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1st December, 1891.

ESTATE OF LIEUT. GENERAL R. BARTER (DECEASED).

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims against RICHARD BARTER, Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army, who died at Cussurgham House, Benhilton Sutton, in the County of Surrey, on the 27th day of February, 1891, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assests, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,

Administrator to the Estate.

Bombay, 13th November, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF UNIFORM TO BARODA CAVALRY

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received by His Excellency the Senapati Saheb, Baroda, through General A. Hardie, Commanding His Highness the Gaekwar's Troops, Baroda, up to 1 o'clock p. m., (Madras time, on MONDAY, the 21st December, 1891, for the SUPPLY of FULL DRESS UNIFORM and ACCOUTREMENTS (about 1,200 suits, more or less) to Three Cavalry Regiments in Baroda.

Terms of contract and samples of uniform may be seen, and further information obtained on application to the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of British Rs. 200 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 15 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractor whose Tender may be accepted, or other approved security must be given.

His Excellency the Senapati holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender, and he does not hold himself bound to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

F. NISSEN, Colonel,

Commanding H. H's. Cavalry and Artillery Brigade, Baroda, 21st November, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Meinist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

BRONZE KID, COURT SHOES, Rs. 8-8; White or Cream Satin Shoes, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ICE PAILS on high Brass Stands. A small lot of these very useful and necessary articles for Mess Rooms and Dinner Parties just received. LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

ART CHINA MOUNTED in Electro-Plate for Presents.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Limited, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—On Ridge, Malabar Hill, "DEENA LODGE," now in the occupation of S. Metaxas, Esq. For rent, &c., apply to "F," care of this office.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN Tickets will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system. For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornament, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—D. S. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

LOANS, either temporary or for a period, to Gentlemen (Military and Civil) PROCURED by James & Co, Agents and Brokers, No. 19, Cavel, opposite G. Assembly's Institution.

PROFESSOR COWSER, of Gujrat College, Ahmedabad, says:—Over twenty Cholera patients have been altogether cured by Motivala's Diarrhœa Drops, and only one or two cases proved fatal, the medicine in those cases being applied for too late On young patients. I am informed, the drug acts marvellously, curing them after the first dose. The adults in no case were given more than three doses.

A LARGE collection of rare and valuable gold, silver, and copper coins will be sold at Crawfort, and Co's. Rooms on THURSDAY, 10th Dec., and following days.

LEATHER BAGS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Limited, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR HIRE, TURNS-OUT.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FOR SALE.—Fresh FRENCH POTATOES Just Received per Mail Steamer, at Reduced Price of Rs. 2 per Maund. Apply to Messrs. S. NARAEN and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BROUGHAM, in First-Class order, the property of the late Sir HENRY MORLAND. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen a LAWRENCE & SONS, Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.

FOR SALE.—Files of "BOMBAY GAZETTE" and "TIMES of INDIA" from 1876 to 1888. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Packet containing 15 of Raphael Tricks, best Cards, Rs. 1 per Packet. LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1 ILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.—Tree Ornaments, Coloured Candles, Surprise Packets, Lucky Boxes, Santa Clause Stockings, Mechanical Toys, &c., &c. Just unpacked. From As. 2 each to Rs. 2-8 each.—PEARCE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

DON'T DELAY!

THE last Mail for Posting CHRISTMAS CARDS to England leaves on the 5th December.

Be sure you come and Inspect our

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

HUNDREDS OF UNIQUE DESIGNS at all Prices, from one Anna upwards.

S. L. NORMAN & Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,

No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.

SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),

Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),

Cash or V. P. P. .....each „ 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

DELHI CLOTH AND GENERAL MILLS CO., LD., DELHI.

WANTED for the above Mills a Spinning and Carding Master, thoroughly conversant with the work. Applicants to send their applications, stating salary, with copies of testimonials to

RAI BAHADOOR RAMKISHUN DASS SAHEB,

Managing Director of the Mills.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,

Engineer and Machine-Maker, Accrington, England.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 607,229
REST	„ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividend collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,

Agent.

49, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,

Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,

Manager.

HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI, OF BAGDAD,

(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)

153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (*D.V.*) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

CERTIFICATE.

To HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI.

No. 35, Upper Circular Road.

Dear Sir,—Lately my wife was suffering much from Asthma, 4 years and 2 years acidity of the chest. An advertisement in the *Statesman* newspaper regarding your successful treatment of several cures of asthma attracted my notice. Having made inquiries regarding some of their cures, and finding the result of the inquiries satisfactory, I placed her under your treatment from the 3rd December last. I have no hesitation in saying that she has derived considerable benefit under your treatment, and judging from that result, I have every reason to hope that you will be able to effect a radical cure ultimately. I gladly give you permission to make any use you like of this note.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER,

Judge High Court, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

73, Poddopoker Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,

HOLBORN, LONDON W. C., ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteia E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Cobleuz, Biugen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ANOTHER FRESH CASE

LAST WEEK

PER P. AND O. MAIL.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar, or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those

IMPORTED BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

THE ATTENTION OF

MESS PRESIDENTS AND CLUB SECRETARIES

Is Respectfully Invited to these UNIFORMLY

SUPERB CIGARETTES.

PLAYER'S "NAVY CUT" SMOKING TOBACCO.

FRESH SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. "PERKIN."

Put up in ¼ and ½ lb. patent Tins.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CUMMINS' PATENT,

GUARANTEED

COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY.

ADVANTAGES.

COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR

REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES

REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.

500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps, no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,

Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.

PR

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 987½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	495 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	83
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	570
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
Chiam Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	55	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hinguaghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 x 1
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	196
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	952½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,350
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	460
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock		£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	£18	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	130xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
English Press and Manfgi.	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	925
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 74	80xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	437½
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,230
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	98
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-5
Carolas	„ 228
Mexican Dollars	„ 221-3
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 282
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-12
Gold Leaf	„ 22-10nom
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-15
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-14
Pekin	„ 23-3nom

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p. m.
Prize Distribution, St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, 6 p. m.
Foot-ball Tournament.
Service of Song, Seamen's Rest, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—German Man-of-War Schwalbe, from Zanzibar; Byculla (s), Rangoon; Baghdad (s), Mauritius; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; and Simla (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ravenna (s), China, &c.; Niobe (s), and Kangra (s), Calcutta, &c.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next, the 7th instant.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The race for the 100 Yards Challenge Cup (handicap) was again won by T. Pillow yesterday morning, F. McAlpin taking he second prize.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—The annual prize-giving will take place in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, December 8, at 5 p. m. Mr. Lee-Warner, C. S., will preside, and all friends of the schools are invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 5th instant.

THE SAILOR'S REST.—This evening in aid of the funds of the Sailor's Rest a service of song, entitled "Christie's Old Organ," illustrated with dissolving views from life models, will be given in the hall of the "Rest."

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Zingo Annaji, late Revenue and Police Patal of the village of Talaoli taluka Murbad, in the Thana Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE LATE MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.—General regret was felt among the Parsees of Aden on learning of the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit. As a mark of respect to his memory, the *ootumna* ceremonies were performed in Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla's fire-temple on the 22nd November, when all the Parsee residents of Aden were present to take a part in them.

FIRE AT DADUR.—On Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in a *jowli* hut, at Coombarwada, Dadur, occupied by a man, named Jairam Atmaram, and two others. The Mahim manual engine promptly arrived on the scene and began to play upon the flames, but without any satisfactory result, the hut being entirely gutted in a very short time. The fire is attributed to the careless use of the fire-place. The damage is estimated at Rs. 445.

A TERROR TO LADIES.—A man, named Charles Ainsworth, was brought up yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts by Inspector Stanford and charged with being a vagrant before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The prosecuting officer told the Magistrate that ladies frequenting Crawford Markets were terrified by the manner in which Ainsworth followed them for pecuniary assistance. Ainsworth denied the accusation, and begged the Magistrate to give him another chance. Mr. Cooper remarking that such conduct could not be tolerated in public committed the prisoner to the Government Workhouse.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Polka	Royal Princes—Klussman.
Overture	Emma di Resburgo—Meyerbeer.
Valse	Pomone—Waldteufel.
Song	The Chorister—Sullivan.
Selection	Boccaccio—Suppo.
Retraite Tartare	Sellenick.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Corner, touching the death of Govind Laxman, a *tindal* of a prow, aged 50 years. On the 13th ultimo while some bales of gunny were being lowered into the prow from the s. s. Koina one of the bales accidentally fell out of a sling and struck the deceased, who being seriously injured, was taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. The deceased was taken back to his house on Wednesday last, and he died there yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE GIRGAUM WARD.—Dr. Ardasir Dadabhoy Mody has come forward as a candidate for the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, who has resigned his seat, of the Girgaum Ward. As secretary for the Girgaum Ward Ratepayers' Committee, Dr. Ardasir has for a long time been taking a warm interest in the sanitary condition of the ward, especially as regards the milk-supply, the milch cattle stables, &c., on which he has been in correspondence from time to time with the Municipal authorities. We hear that Mr. Sunderao Dinanath Khote is also a candidate for the same vacancy.

WRESTLING MATCH BETWEEN THE "TERRIBLE GREEK" AND THE CHAMPION OF THE DECCAN.—As will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere a wrestling match has been arranged for Monday, the 7th instant, at 4 p m. in one of the local theatres, to be hereafter announced, between Antonio Pierri, "The Terrible Greek," and Pahlwan Baboomea of Poona in the Indian style of wrestling. The winner gets a purse of Rs. 2,000. Two shoulders must be placed flat on the ground at the same time to constitute a fall. There is considerable sensation among the Pahlwan community of Bombay and Poona, and there is much speculation as to the result of the match as Pahlwan Baboomea comes from a wrestling family and has up till now carried off the palm in the Deccan.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts Inspector Butterfield prosecuted Abdoolla Mahomed Sally Mahomed on a three-fold charge of theft of brass and copper utensils, valued collectively at Rs. 20. The property was claimed by Wittoo Bana and two others who identified it. As repeated thefts had occurred at Mandvie during the past month, and all attempts to discover the thief had proved unsuccessful, the victims reported the circumstance to the police, who ultimately arrested the prisoner tracing the property to the possession of Marwarees with whom it had been pledged. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months, on the three charges.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. A. C. Supico took his seat as Judge of the High Court of Goa on the 26th November.—Judge A. M. Tavora who left for Portugal is reported to be preparing to return to Goa to complete his period of service.—On the 29th November the Church of Margaum was re-opened for public worship after a *triduum* in all the Goa churches as an act of reparation for the sacrilegious robbery.—Mr. Arez, the Commissioner for negociating the renewal of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, is reported to be returning to Goa in January next. Nothing has transpired concerning the negociations.—Mr. Taborda, Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, has sent in his report on the enquiry he made into the official conduct of Mr. J. M. De Sa.

AN UNGRATEFUL CART-DRIVER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Bayajee Mookanda was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a blanket, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to Rama, a cart-driver, living at Agripada. The accused, who is a cart-driver, having no fixed abode, asked the complainant to allow him to sleep in his stable. The complainant took compassion on the man and allowed him to sleep in his room. On Wednesday morning whilst the complainant was asleep the accused walked away with a blanket. The matter was reported to the police, who, on enquiry arrested the accused with the blanket in his possession. The Magistrate sentenced the accused, who pleaded not guilty, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GUZERATHI PAPER AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The following letter has been addressed by the managing committee of the Bombay Undergraduates' Association to the Registrar of University on the above subject:—"Sir,—We have the honor by direction of the managing committee of the Bombay Graduates' Association to draw the attention of the Syndicate to an article, which appeared in the issue of the *Native Opinion* of the 22nd instant, which is annexed hereto regarding certain irregularities in the conduct of the recent Matriculation Examination. The committee of the Association is respectfully of opinion that in the interest alike of the candidates and of the University the matter requires to be investigated, and trusts that the Syndicate will be good enough to do so. Irrespective of the irregularities alleged to have been committed by an Examiner, the Gujerati passage set for translation in the English paper, was from its length and difficulty unsuited for the candidates. And this the committee thinks must have placed the Gujerati candidates at a considerable disadvantage as compared with the other candidates. In the event of the Syndicate agreeing with our committee, we trust that the Syndicate will take suitable measures to remedy the injustice done to the candidates.

A DESERTER FROM THE WORCESTERS.—James Ford, an European, aged 30 years, and described as a private No. 2641, in her Majesty's 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, at present stationed at Poona, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Constable Fleming, with desertion on the 2nd inst. Forde after being arrested by the police made a statement to them that he was born on the 15th Nov., 1864 in Manchester, and first enlisted on the 17th January, 1887, in the same city, and joined her Majesty's 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. He came to India in March 1890 and joined H. M's. 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment at Poona, where he remained up to the 29th of October, 1891, when he was sent to the Khandalla Sanitarium for medical treatment. On the 29th November, 1891, he deserted from the said Sanitarium and arrived in Bombay the same evening, and was wandering about the town until Wednesday evening, when he was arrested on suspicion by a police constable, near the Arthur Crawford Markets. The prisoner admitted the charge and was by order of the Magistrate sent to the custody of the military authorities at Colaba.

WHOLESALE THEFT OF GOATS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Abubaker Laadocally, a Mahomedan labourer, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with four different thefts of goats, valued at Rs. 53, belonging to Shaik Oosmanally and three others, all living at Cammatipura. The accused had, it would seem, taken to stealing goats, which were found wandering unprotected in the streets. On Tuesday afternoon seeing a goat in the street, the accused took it and walked off with it; and afterwards sold it to a Mahomedan for Rs. 5. The Mahomedan gave Rs. 3 in cash at the time and asked the accused to call in the evening for the balance. The accused accordingly called when the buyer suspecting that the goat had been stolen asked the accused to walk off quietly without money if he wanted to save himself. The accused began to argue with the buyer and demanded the immediate payment of his money. At this stage, a policeman arrived, and the accused was made over to him. The police, on enquiry, ascertained that the accused had stolen three more goats from stables and disposed of them. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—The parents and friends of the children attending St. Xavier's College had the gratification last Tuesday evening of witnessing a very pleasing performance, held in the college, in connection with the annual distribution of prizes. The large hall was tastefully decorated with bunting and other tokens of festivity, and the exertions put forth by Fr. Boswin to train the youthful performers, were amply repaid by the admirable manner in which they sustained their parts. The evening's entertainment began by the playing of a pleasing selection, rendered in fine style by St. Mary's Band, which was in attendance. The curtain rose for the drama, in three acts, entitled "William Tell," disclosing the prettiest little stage, representing a romantic scene among the hills and valleys of Switzerland. The piece was well received, and the long continued applause with which the house rang at the fall of the curtain, testified to the appreciation of the audience, and the creditable manner in which the performers acquitted themselves. The palm for the best acting unquestionably belonged to Mr. Charles Rodrigues, who sustained that part of Gesler very effectively, and mention should also be made of Mr. F. W. Pereira and Master Frank Ezekiel, who spoke their lines with confidence and clearness. The drama was followed by a beautiful *tableau vivant*, and the proceedings closing with the playing of the National Anthem.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Superintendent Brewin charged Assoo Nemendaas, a confectioner, Tapoo Bairoo, of no occupation, Ramchunder Javermul, a cream-vendor, Oodowjee Govindjee, a grain dealer, and Rannoo Keroo, a mutton butcher, with housebreaking and theft and assisting each other in the disposal of stolen property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and articles of wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 1,000. The property was removed from the house of one Jumna, woman, residing at Mandvie. At the time of the examination of the woman Mr. Russell, who appeared on her behalf, applied to the Magistrate to have her examined in the chambers. The Magistrate declined the application. Accused No. 3 was undefended, whilst the others were represented by Messrs. Burder and Brown, solicitors, and Messrs. Dalvi, Morojee, Atmaram, and Vishnu, pleaders of the High Court. Jumna deposed that on returning from an evening drive she found the lock picked and the doors of her room open. She also perceived that the box in which she had deposited the stolen property was forced open and the articles abstracted. At her request Kursondas lodged a report of the robbery with the police. It appeared from the evidence of a police sepoy that in consequence of information received from a muccadum he succeeded in recovering a great part of the stolen property, portions of which was either sold or melted down. After evidence was tendered connecting the accused persons with the theft of the property the Magistrate convicted Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5, and sentenced the first two to rigorous imprisonment for two years each, and Nos. 4 and 5 each to sixteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. No. 3 was discharged owing to insufficiency of evidence.

DOUBLE EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday, the 19th inst., Bombay will witness a double execution at the usual place in front of the County Jail, being that of Hurry Gopal, who killed his wife Neera by strangulation at a chawl in Peerkhan Lane, Byculla, on the 13th September last; and of Govind Appa, who killed his mistress Baya with a bill-hook at Mahim on the 17th of the same month. Both the men were sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr Justice Farran at the last Criminal Sessions of th High Court.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Mr. Damodardass Tapidass occupying the chair. The following report of the directors was submitted to the shareholders:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit their annual report from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June 1891. They are glad to state that the hopes which they had held out in presenting the last report have been fully realised as from the printed audited balance sheet, on the other side you will notice that the net profit of the Company has been Rs. 31,450-12-4, which includes the sum of Rs. 355-8 6 brought forward from last year's account which the directors think the shareholders will consider very satisfactory. From the above sum of Rs. 31,450-12-4 your Directors have carried the sum of Rs. 9,000, to depreciation of machinery fund account, and have set aside Rs. 2,000 to meet the damage done to the factory at Mhowa by the late heavy flood leaving Rs. 20,450 12-4 for distribution. From this sum your Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 90 per share, and the balance of Rs. 650-12-4 to be carried forward to next year's account. The presses at Mhowa are of old type, and the bales turned out are larger in size. Under these circumstances the directors have bought a finishing press made by Messrs. Nasmyth, Wilson and Co., this improvement will now put the Mhowa factory in a satisfactory position. Owing to the roads at Mhowa being greatly impaired by the heavy flood the machinery had to be detained here, it is lately shipped to Mhowa and is in course of landing, the directors will do all they possibly can to complete the erection in time for the season. Your directors are thinking to put a ginning factory and presses at certain places, but they have not as yet finally decided the locality, they beg to assure that any steps they may take in that direction will be taken after mature consideration. Two of your directors, Messrs. Damodardass Tapidass and Jehangheer Hormusjee, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two auditors and fix their remuneration. The Company's properties at Kurrache, Bhownuggur, and Mhowa have been insured for Rs. 1,40,000. The engines and boilers have not been insured.

The report was approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 90 per share was declared. The same auditors were confirmed on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

AN APPLICATION BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR REJECTED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SAKHIA MAHADEO.

THIS was an application by the Public Prosecutor at Bombay for revision of a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 23rd April last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Section 325 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. A. V. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, in his petition for revision stated that, on the 23rd April last, the accused was charged, before Mr. Hamilton, with having, on the 10th April, voluntarily caused grievous hurt, in that he bit off a piece of the nose of his wife Kondee; and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Frere thought that the punishment awarded for the offence was inadequate, and submitted that the Magistrate should have committed the accused to the High Court for trial.

The Magistrate, in his finding in the case, remarked that the accused and his wife quarrelled many years ago, on which he went to Poona, and she lived with her people in Bombay. Lately she went to Poona, and a reconciliation was effected, the husband returning with his wife to Bombay. In a few days they had a quarrel again, and he was turned out of the house at night by her father. He slept outside, and in the morning met his wife as she came out of the house. She said she was going to buy cigarettes; but he averred that she was going to her lover. He laid hold of her and wished her to go with him; she resisted; and he then seized her face and bit her on the nose. There seemed, said the Magistrate, an absence of sufficient provocation, although his being turned out implied that he would lose his wife for years as he had done before. He had no weapon in his hand, and it seemed to Mr. Hamilton that, when she resisted, and he suddenly seized her face and bit her nose, he acted without premeditation and under a sudden impulse of rage. It was possible, too, that he did not intend to bite off a bit of her nose, although that did happen as a consequence. Nothing was known against the accused, who was a poor labourer and could not live happily with his wife; and who being turned out of her house evidently wished to force her away from her parents. Mr. Hamilton looked upon his act as a sudden impulse of passion without any premeditation, which should not be punished too severely.

Their Lordships having looked to all the circumstances of the case, and considered the arguments of counsel and the reasons given by the Magistrate, saw no reason to interfere with the Magistrate's decision which was confirmed; the application for revision being dismissed.

A BANDORA CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* PETER JOHN DE SOUZA.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the 28th October last, dismissed an appeal of the accused against a sentence passed upon him by Mr. E. M. Pratt, First-Class Magistrate, at Bandora. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Frank Chalk, appeared for the accused.

The accused was charged before Mr. Pratt with doing an act intended to insult the modesty of a woman, and was fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment. The complainant, Mrs. Alice Rose, said that the accused had conceived an animosity against her, because she gave evidence for his wife, who was suing him for maintenance. On Sunday, the 16th August last, the accused, who lived opposite her at Bandora, stood in his compound and abused her in a disgusting manner. She went inside, and some time after when she came out into her balcony to wash her hands, the accused exhibited himself to her in a state of nudity and made use of grossly indecent language. When the police came on being called, the accused retired into his house and came out again after putting on a pair of trowsers. The police having declined to interfere as the accused was in his own house, Mrs. Rose went to the chief constable, and the next day went to Thana, and lodged a complaint before Mr. Pratt. Five witnesses corroborated Mrs. Rose's statements. The sepoys, who were called by the defence, said that the charge was a false one, and all that took place was a quarrel between the accused and one Shapurjee, who lived on the ground floor of the complainant's house. Mr. Pratt was of opinion that the police having arrived late on the scene, their testimony was worthless and untrustworthy. There was no sufficient motive for Shapurjee, as was alleged, to instigate a false complaint against the accused. It was alleged that Mrs. Rose was Shapurjee's mistress; and the Magistrate thought this fact would have operated strongly to prevent Shapurjee bringing Mrs. Rose's name into the case at all, and to spare both himself and Mrs. Rose the severe crosss-examination to which they had been subjected with regard to the alleged immoral connection between them. The Magistrate had no doubt that the charge was true, and that the accused did behave in the manner alleged. The solicitor for the defence had proved that Mrs. Rose was seduced by a Parsee, who brought her out from England, and deceived and deserted her, and that she was alleged to have behaved in a disreputable manner in Bombay. It was argued that, in the absence of any modesty on her part, no offence could have been committed. In Mr. Pratt's opinion, the evidence about Mrs. Rose, or Alice Bunker of Bombay, was distant and obscure, and it did not justify him in holding that Mrs. Rose forfeited all claim to be treated as a woman, and to be protected as such by the law. She had behaved with decent reserve in court, and Mr. Pratt had no doubt that the behaviour of the accused outraged her feelings as a woman and insulted her modesty.

Mr. Crawford, the Sessions Judge, in dismissing the accused's appeal, remarked that on appellant's name being called, there was no appearance for him. He had received a letter from Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors, stating that Mr. Smetham, who presented this appeal on appellant's behalf, was instructed in a case at Sholapore, and would have to attend there, and asking for a postponement. That day (28th October last) was fixed for the hearing of the appeal on the previous Saturday with Mr. Smetham's full consent as being the day which would suit his convenience. The writer of the letter appeared to the Sessions Judge to forget that engagement, so made, were to be kept, and not put aside at option for more preferrable business. It would be impossible, said Mr. Crawford, to dispose of the business of his court if postponements were to be granted merely to suit the convenience of practitioners; and he was obliged, therefore, on principle, to proceed with the appeal in the absence of the appellant. Such a motion as this for postponement should have been made to the Court personally, and not by letter. Had the Court been properly moved to postpone the hearing, he should, however, not have acceded to the request for the reasons given. With regard to the offence itself, the Sessions Judge agreed with the Magistrate in thinking that the accused did expose his person and utter indecent words with intent to insult the modesty of Alice Rose. Even assuming, Mr. Crawford remarked, that she had led an irregular life, and was living with the man Shapurjee as his mistress, that did not imply that she was a woman so devoid of modesty, that it was impossible to insult her modesty. If she be Shapurjee's mistress, she appeared to be otherwise leading a quiet and respectable life, and even if she had once been a bad woman, she would, having reformed, be entitled to the protection of the law. A kept woman cannot be assumed, Mr. Crawford said, to be immodest in the sense in which it might fairly be assumed of a prostitute. What is only wifely behaviour between a married woman and her husband would be immodesty between her and any one else; and the mere fact that the relations between a kept woman and her paramour were not legalised by marriage did not deprive her of her right to be considered, in other respects, a modest woman. Mr. Crawford, therefore, dismissed the appeal.

Their lordships, after hearing the accused's counsel, saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the application for revision.

AN ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE.

LOUISA MARIAN *vs.* PETER JOHN DE SOUZA.

Mr. Russell instructed by Mr. Chalk, on behalf of the defendant, the accused, in the above case, applied for revision of an order passed by Mr. E. M. Pratt, directing him to pay his wife the sum Rs. 30 per month by way of maintenance. He said the order was contrary to the weight of the evidence; that the Magistrate ought to have dismissed the complaint; and that the amount awarded for maintenance was excessive.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel's arguments, rejected the application.

THE new torpedo-gunboats of the Halcyon class, which it has been decided to build in the public dockyards, are five in number—the Halcyon already commenced at Devonport; the Harris and Hussar, which will also be built at that yard; and the Hazard and Dryad, to be built at Sheerness. These last four will probably be included in next year's programme, so that not any of the cost will fall upon the votes of the current financial year, in which, indeed, no provision is made for them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Niobe, 855 tons, Captain S Brelich, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain J Brown, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Corvo, Miss Corvo, Mr and Mrs Fuller Revd F Jorje and Revd J Delbor.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,469 t

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following :—
On account and at the risk of Goolamally Essajee—
1750—2 -1 case screw stocks and dies.
On account and at the risk of Joseph Hajee Giga—
719—1560—2 cases Berlin wool.
On account and at the risk of Syed Ahmed and Hajee Jaffar Veerjee and Co—
1818-1—1 case undershirts.
2—1 case hosiery and 2 pieces plush.
On account and at the risk of Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—
H N
S P L 1884—1 case 30 pieces white twill.
K B
On account and at the risk of Ramchunder Juggonath—
1 B } 33—1 case cutlery.
148 }
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 „ light mail phaeton.
1 handsome light victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF BEST CHINA CLAY.

On MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—
25 tons best China clay, guaranteed free from all defects.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY, the 7th December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
1 English-built Cee spring barouche, very light, suitable for an Arab, by Laures and Marner.
1 English-built Cee spring barouche, very light, suitable for an arab, by Peter and Son.
1 English-built Cee spring Victoria by Windower of Manchester, light, for single or pair of Arabs.
1 English-built canoe-shaped open phaeton by Kesterton, suitable for single horse.
1 English-built dog-cart by Bennett and Botwood.
1 English-built Vis-a-Vis Victoria by Windower of London.
1 Handsome square-shaped Landau, by Wilson Guiet and Co., Paris.
The property of the late Mr. J. JEFFERSON—
1 English-built barouche by Windower, of London.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 8th December, at 2 p.m the effects of the late Devkavaboo, consisting of gold, silver and pearl ornaments, iron safe, pictures, copper and brass pots, cupboard, silver vessels, cotton and silk clothes, globe lamps, benches, chairs, &c.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Dyal Anundjee consisting of gold earrings, bangles, necklace, kurta, nosering, chaoras and albert pearl necklace, silver watch, anklets, box, toerings, vessels, diamond ring, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON DOORGADAVI ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 8th December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the mortgagees, Sobha Veera and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Raja Messoor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of October, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 26th day of November, 1889, the following property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing, built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, Doorga Devi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2479 and 3142, and new Nos. 3324, and new Survey No. 2590, containing by admeasurement 905 square yards or thereabouts and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Raja Messoor fronting Doorga Devi Road, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 737 and Street No. 26-28, under the name of the said Raja Messoor, bounded on the east by the property of Haji Aga, on the west by the vacant ground of Raja Messoor, on the north by the Government Garden, and on the south by the Doorga Devi Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, glassware by Treacher, nearly new French-made folding panoramum, large aviary with beautiful birds, English banjo, fish pond with gold fish, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of C. D. LIBERIOS, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAIGAUM, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Sakurchund Lalbhai and on account and at the risk of Bai Roopabai, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Kapadia, and the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Kapadia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of January, 1888, the following landed properties, viz :—
Firstly—All that piece of Government tocca ground, situate at Naigaum without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,906 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the grounds of Wamon Bapoo Padia, and Zooza Jam Buridsa, on the north and east by the ground belonging to Muncherjee Eduljee Watchmaker, and on the west partly by the ground belonging to the said Wamon Bapoo Padia, and partly by the public road, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 53, 54, 50, 52 51, 45, and 45, 7, 39, 37, 9, 45, and 11.
Secondly.—All that piece of Government tocca ground, with the messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Naigaum, containing by admeasurement 3,976 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Collector's old Nos. 6, 16, 18, 18, 18, new Nos. 14512, 14514, 14515, 14516, old Survey No. 14514 and new Survey Nos. 7, 4, 5, 8, 12, 10, 9, 1, 8, 2, and 2111, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Hormasjee Muncherjee Ghadiali, partly by the property of Ebrahim and Jaffer Rahimtoola, and partly by the property of Saman Damjee Mahatra, on the west by the ground of Kessow Waman Padia, on the north by the property of Miguel PawlooFernandis, and on the south by the property of the said Hormasjee Muncherjee Ghadiali, and partly by the property of Kessow Waman Padia.
Thirdly.—All that piece of Government tocca ground, situate at Naigaum aforesaid containing by admeasurement 791 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the same numbers as the property hereinbefore secondly described, the secondly described property and the property now described being deemed to form one lot for the purpose of assessment, and bounded on the east by the property of Ebrahim and Jaffer Rahimtoola, on the west and north by the property of Kessow Waman Padia, on the south by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said firstly, secondly and thirdly described premises are now in the occupation of the said Roopabai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 4, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Devjee Ramjee Camatee, Contractor, an Insolvent.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of and fronting to the Grant Road in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 560 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old number 546, new Number 14099 and new survey Number 2-5593 1-5596 2-5597 3-5598 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under Nos. 262 and 263 and under ward No. 2389 and 2370 and street No. 236 and bounded on the east partly by the property formerly of Merwanjee Cowasjee and now of Goolbai widow, partly by the property of Dorabjee Jeewanjee and now of Coombar Khima Raja, partly by the property lately of the said Bhawani Ramjee, but now of the said Dewjee Ramjee hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property lately of the said Mulloo Ramjee (deceased) but now of the said Dewjee Ramjee, on the west by the passage belonging to and used in common by the said Dewjee Ramjee and one Ladak Hajee, on the north formerly by a piece of Government vacant land or ground, now converted into road or foot-path and forming the said Grant Road and on the south by the property of Thuker Purshotum Amerchand and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dewjee Ramjee.
On the same day at 4-30 p.m.
Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of and fronting to the Trimbuck Purushram Street in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 546 and new No. 14091 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 2/3 and now under ward No. 2384 and street No. 140, and bounded on the east by the said Trimbuck Purushram Street, on the west by the property formerly of the said Bhawani Ramjee but now of the said Dewjee Ramjee hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the property formerly of Dorabjee, Jeewanjee and now of Coombar Khima Raja, and on the south by the property lately of the said Mulloo Ramjee, deceased, and now of the said Dewjee Ramjee and which said hereditaments and premises are now in occupation of the tenants of Dewjee Ramjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 4, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM IN THE MATTER OF MR. HORMARJEE ARDASER HORMARJEE.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction THISDAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the reversionery interest of the said Mr. Hormarjee Ardaser Hormarjee in two and half lacs of Rupees under the terms of his father's will.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, December 4, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE Public intending to SEE Mr. MANSFIELD'S BALLOON ASCENT in the grounds of Government House, Parel, on SATURDAY next, the 5th Instant, are informed that all Carriages will put down and take up near the West Gate of Government House, on the road leading from Parel Station to Government House at a point known as "Chamar Bag," and will be parked along the Bhoiwada and Naigaum Roads. The South or Bombay Gate and the road leading to it from the Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary will be open to foot passengers only.
The return route will be from the point where the Carriages take up along Soopari Bag and Parel Roads.
No Carriages will be allowed to cross from the Parel Tank Road to the South Gate of Government House.
Between the hours of 3 and 6-30 P. M. no Carriages will be allowed to proceed South by the Dadar Road or along that portion of the Bhoiwada Road, which lies between Supari Bag Road and the turning leading to the North Gate, Government House.
The Public are advised not to use the De Lisle Road either going or returning as there may be blocks at the different Railway Level Crossings.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
For further particulars Apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

FOR SALE.

BEST Cawnpore Single and Double Leather Belting of all sizes and Miscellaneous Leather Goods.
The undersigned have been appointed Sole Sub-Agents in Bombay for the Government Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, and are prepared to supply the above. Samples of Belting and other Leather Goods can be obtained for inspection on application.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Church Lane, Fort.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.
Price Lists may be obtained from
Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
On account and risk of Fidaally Abdoolally.
D A
5635 1 25-25 cases each containing 5 dozen hardwood
F A framed School Slates of sizes.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 powerful chesnut arab horse, 14-2, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand strong built palanquin office shigram.
1 strong Victoria with removable coach box in good order.
1 Bay arab horse, very quiet, goes into saddle and harness.
1 Grey Arab horse, aged, broken to harness and saddle, and constantly ridden by a lady.
1 Durnett gig with hood, recently done up, set of Cawnpore harness, lamps, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Jadowji Raghowji Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Noordin Abrahim.
96 bales of yarn No. 20s, of 400lbs. each.
On account and risk of Kalidas Lukhmichund.
41 bales of yarn No. 16s, of 300 lbs. each.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 4, 1891

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

CONSOLS in London were unchanged yesterday at 95⅝ *ex-div*, but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 106½ *ex-div*. The market rates of discount were unchanged. Bar silver was still worth 43½d. per ounce; Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ higher at £74⅜, and Four and a half per cents. advanced ½ per cent. to £73⅜. In New York Silver was 1½ cent higher at 95⅝, with demand exchange on London unaltered. The U. S. Treasury bought yesterday 629,000 ounces of the metal 94·60 to 94·75. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95; exchange on London remained at fcs. 25·21.

At the Periodical Biddings for Indian Councils Bills in London yesterday the whole amount of 30 lakhs offered was allotted at 1s. 4⅛d., Calcutta having taken 20 lakhs; and Madras 10 lakhs and some extra allotments summing up 5½ lakhs of which Bombay got only Rs. 10,000 were afterwards made at 1s. 4 11-16d., and 1s. 4 21-32d.—the bulk at the latter rate. The regular rate was the same as that obtained last week, the extra sales showing an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. It is announced that 35 lakhs will be offered next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 7-16d.

Wheat was flat yesterday at a decline of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the Spot in Liverpool at 8s. 7½d. and 8s. 2d. per cental ex-quay respectively. Linseed was also flat, but Tuesday's quotations are again given both for spot and arrival Bombay Seed.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats in favour of buyers, and American arrivals quiet. The total sales aggregated 8,000 bales, of which the usual 400 bales were East Indian. Spot prices were all unchanged; and American arrivals were also unchanged for December deliveries, though 1-32d. higher for December-January, and 1-64d. up in all more distant positions. The day's imports were 1,000 bales. Tuesday's sales were increased by 3,000 bales, making the total 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Spot Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday at 8 1-16 cents; but Futures for March were 4 points higher at 8·17 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales, and compare as follows with those of the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
To-day's Receipts	39,000	25,000	35,000
Four days' do.	193,000	163,000	180,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,645,000	3,340,000	3,259,000

Cotton has again been very quiet to-day with a small business passing, and prices quoted as before. Exporters have again been quite out of the market; and the only purchases reported for account of the Mills are 200 bales of New Julgaum at Rs. 168; 50 bales of New Dhulia at Rs. 157½; and 100 bales of old Julgaum at Rs. 155 per candy.

The further telegrams received this morning from the Cotton districts contain no fresh news of interest regarding the Crop, bright and seasonable weather having continued to prevail over the whole of the area.

WHEAT AND SEED.—These markets have been closed to-day on account of the death of a leading native merchant.

The Receipt of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	771	bales.
Wheat	58,791	cwts.
Linseed	8,925	„
Gingelly	9,739	„
Poppyseed	1,376	„
Castorseed	1,478	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Forward tonnage has been neglected, but there has been a fair demand for prompt shipment. The Akaba (s) ready for loading has booked a full cargo for Marseilles and Liverpool at 22s. 6d., for wheat; and 3 to 4,000 tons, prompt shipment, for Amsterdam, have been booked by speculators at 22s. 9d. to 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. under the influence of the rise in the price of silver in New York, chronicled above, and became stronger as the day advanced although ready bills for the mail could be placed in one direction at the close at 1s. 4 13-16d. Business between banks in Telegraphic, for May transfer, is reported at 1s. 4¾d. We quote at closing, ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 21-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d. „
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4¾d. „
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 13-16d. to 27-32d. „
Francs 3 months' sight ...	1·77 to 177½ „

The usual Official Weekly Statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 2nd Dec., 1891	Rs.	28,31,000
Silver received during the week	„	11,68,000
	Rs.	39,99,000
New Coin paid during the week	„	7,01,000
	Rs.	32,98,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	13,49,000
	Rs.	46,47,000
Last week	„	41,07,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, at 107¼ for Fours, for cash, and 107½ for 5th January account, these being also the closing rates, with Four and a half per cent. still quoted at 105½, nominal.

SHARES.—Mill and Press Scrip has been quiet and unchanged to-day at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs 2-8 higher at Rs. 967½.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd December, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	4	48 p.m.	21	12
Teheran	3	2	34 p.m.	0	27
Suez	3	2	25 p.m.	0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd December, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	5
„ Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
„ Madras	...	17	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·969
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	·643
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·2
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	231

*From midnight to midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 30th November, 1891 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1891 to 28th November 1891	£10,709,300
Balance to be remitted from 29th November 1891 to 31st March 1892	£5,290,700

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACGREGOR—November 24, at No 7, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, the wife of J C Macgregor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOX-STRANGWAYS—HOWEY—November 24, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev A Spens, Harold Stephen Fox-Strangways, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Abbottabad, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Fox-Strangways, R A, to Beatrice Talbot, daughter of Colonel W Howey, Bengal Army.
HOOPER—MATTHEWS—November 17, at St Luke's Church, Colombo, the Rev W Hooper, D D, of C M S, North India, to Miss M P Matthews, of Newport, Mon., England.

DEATHS.

BISS—November 21, at Simla, suddenly, John Kemp Biss, aged 54.
SAUBOLLE—November 24, at Gorakhpur, N-W P, of croup, Frederick Thomas, the dearly loved son of Adolphe and Alice Saubolle, aged 6 years, 9 months and 16 days.
WILKINSON—November 27, at Simla, after a long and painful illness, Charles Edward Wilkinson, Postal Department, aged 33.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1891.

THE Senate of the Bombay University meets this evening to resume the consideration of the scheme for the reconstruction of the Matriculation curriculum which was first brought to its notice on the 18th of September. The members of the Senate have had ample opportunity for reflection since the proposal was commended to them, and our columns for some days and almost weeks bore testimony to the great interest which it had awakened. Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Modak, Mr. Savage, and many others have joined in the fray, and so far as unofficial contributions to the discussion of the matter in the newspapers can go there is little to be added to it. Certainly nothing has been lost by delaying a decision on the proposal; those indeed alone can complain of the delay who expected that it might perchance yield reasons for taking up a question that might well have been left to take care of itself. We are still in the dark as to the grounds upon which the Syndicate, without reference to the Faculties in general or to the Faculty specially concerned in particular, have troubled the Senate on this matter. A batch of papers were circulated almost on the eve of the meetiug ten weeks ago, in which the Fellows expected to find a justification for the course proposed. Either the paper had been most remorselessly edited, or the reasons for the more disturbing portion of the scheme that has been commended to the notice of the Syndicate are such as for prudential reasons it is deemed better to keep in the background. We have looked carefully through the papers, and though we find in them several solicitations to improve the English part of the Matriculation Examination, there are not a few on the side of leaving things as they are. But none of the educational authorities consulted by Government on the subject suggest even in the most indirect way that an examination in a third language shall be imposed upon every candidate for Matriculation. As regards the English part of the examination testimony is not quite unanimous. Thus, while Dr. Wellington Gray declares it to be the experience of the Professors of Grant Medical College that as far as the greater number of the students are concerned the Matriculation standard as a test in English is altogether insufficient, and that fully two-thirds of the students in consequence waste their third year, Mr. Kirkham points out that College lecturers should recognize that a certain special preparation is required on their part, that there is English and English, and that there are some lecturers who are easily understood by the rawest undergraduates, while others are barely intelligible even to their own countrymen. Again, while the Rector of St. Mary's College thinks the present Matriculation examination a decidedly insufficient test for the knowledge of English required to attend College lectures profitably, Professor Selby writes that the students who join the College know English as well as they can be expected to know it, and quite well enough to profit by the College course of instruction. "I think it is very creditable," he adds, "to the present masters that their pupils should be able to speak and understand and write English as well as they do." When the doctors differ so widely as this the Senate must be left to its own lights to decide between them. At least three of the authorities consulted by Government—amongst them Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division—recommend the reimposition of the *viva voce* examination, a fact of which we were unaware when we made the same suggestion nearly three months since.

The Senate, if it is satisfied that the English test is insufficient, may well apply itself to the task of improving it. The Syndicate have proposed the substitution of two papers in English for one, as at present, but we should like to have heard from Mr. Oxenham, who represented the Syndicate at the previous meeting, what are his reasons for thinking that better English would be secured by substituting two papers containing passages for paraphrase, an exercise in composition, and a set of questions in grammar, for one paper consisting of passages for parapurase or translation into English from one of the vernaculars, questions in Grammar, and an exercise in composition. It seems to us as the case stands at present that the Syndicate, with a distinct aim in view, have been careless as to the efficiency of the means to be employed in attaining it. However, the Syndicate have so far declared themselves in the Senate almost exclusively upon questions of form and procedure; upon the merits of their proposals they have told us next to nothing. The long string of amendments which have been tabled will doubtless tempt the Syndicate to demonstrate that their own proposals for the English paper are an improvement upon the existing regulation, and upon the schemes placed in rivalry with them. As we have said, the printed papers are silent as to the addition of a third language to the Matriculation curriculum. To this proposal there is, as our columns have shown in confirmation of what passed at the meeting of the Senate in September, deep and widespread opposition. An attempt has been made to repudiate the suggestion that the change will impose a new burden upon candidates. But since Mr. Justice Jardine brought that aspect of the scheme to the notice of the Senate the evidence in support of it has certainly not diminished in weight or in volume. To the Hindu student, perhaps, it may not mean much, for there is a sense, as Mr. Justice Telang has shown, in which the Vernacular paper may be regarded as a task transferred from the English paper, instead of a new one. But that view of the scheme embraces only a part of the field over which it would operate. Those who have made light of our contention that a new burden would be added if the scheme were carried ought not to ignore such testimony as that which Mr. Savage has given in these plain and weighty words :—"If it was possible for the Special Committee to have aimed a blow at our schools with malice and a forethought, they could scarcely have succeeded more completely. The proposed changes add at least two years to the school life of our children, or necessitate our driving them at a period when they should feel their life in every limb, with a speed that must do more harm than any examination is likely to make up for."

The European and Eurasian schools are not the only ones affected, but they would be special sufferers, and the Senate would act very inconsiderately if it were to come to a decision that would make the struggle for existence with these schools and with the young people who attend them much harder than it already is. For upon them it would impose two "second" languages, if the term may pass, instead of one. As things stand now the pupils in these schools, girls especially, have a suitable and useful second language in French, which as an instrument of culture is at least as valuable to them as Sanskrit is to the native youth who now chooses it as a second language. The contention is that it is too easy. Mr. Modak has informed us that French and Persian were grouped alongside of the classic languages a few years ago in order to make collegiate education easy of attainment to a particular class of students; and French he regards as being easy to an English boy or girl because the French are our next-door neighbours. The argument belongs rather to geography than to philology, and will not, we suspect, weigh heavily with the Senate. Suppose, however, that we admit all that is said as to the ease with which the French necessary for passing the Matriculation Examination is acquired, is that a reason why the University should now depart from the policy it deliberately adopted when six years ago it admitted French into the category of second languages? If as a language it is too easy the remedy is to be got by making the standard more exacting than the standard of the other languages in which examinations are held, and not by distributing the energy of the student over an area that is surely wide enough as it is. It is not by more extensive but by more intensive teaching that the Matriculation Examination can be rid of the discredit in which it has fallen in many quarters, and the Senate will do well to reject this ill-advised and unnecessary invitation to add to the burdens of at least two classes of students—those who have chosen French and those who have chosen Persian, as their second language. The Parsees are of course mainly in the latter category, and they may be expected to join hands with the friends of European and Eurasian education in Bombay in resisting the scheme. It is said that the number of students of Sanskrit is decreasing, while the number of candidates presenting themselves in French and Persian increases. We are not sure that it is the bounden duty of the University to go out of its way to contend against the tendencies denoted in this fact. It is true that, as Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff remarked lately, Macaulay and Occidentalism have scored rather too large a triumph in India; but the priestly classes will see to it that Sanskrit shall never seriously lose ground, and we cannot quite see how either learning or the learner is to profit by insisting upon it that a Parsee student shall no longer learn Persian merely as an alternative to Sanskrit; but must learn one of the five classical languages in addition to Persian. The function of the university is to guide and encourage the intellectual tendencies around it rather than to thwart them and impose penalties upon them. If there exists as we are happy to think that there does exist, a growing disposition to include French in the intellectual equipment of the new generation, the fact is to be welcomed rather than resented as the Syndicate seem to resent it. Anyhow we trust that the Senate will not go to the vote upon the question in the belief that Mr. Telang has stated the whole case when he says that the scheme adds no new burden, since it merely gives formal and express sanction to arrangements already existing. That account of the matter must meet with direct computation in any assembly in which the whole of the educational interests of the city are represented.

THOUGH it must be admitted that gambling of any kind is to be deprecated it is refreshing to find an instance where it does not lead to deplorable exposures and suicides and where its promoters suffer. Monte Carlo, that head centre of gambling, has furnished specimens of both, and now again is undergoing a repetition of last year's experiences, when the banks of the roulette tables were broken night after night. The extraordinary successes of Mr. Wells, an English visitor last year, and other plungers, drew even greater crowds than was their wont, and the Société Anonyme's receipts for the year were £840,000. This was an advance of forty thousand pounds over the previous year, but the plungers had been breaking the tables daily, and netted a total sum of a million francs. The profits were thus reduced to eleven millions, and the shareholders received only five per cent. on the original value of their shares. Yet they were able to set aside £360,000 for working expenses, besides adding to the reserve fund which is being created with a view to liquidation, and the reimbursement of the shareholders in the event of the concession, which expires in 1913, not being renewed. A further sum of £50,000 has been paid to Prince Albert of Monaco, but it is said he no longer uses it for personal expenditure, but for repairs to the palace and the completion of the Cathedral. With the new half-year, however, Mr. Hill Wells has returned and, in the course of a few days, has succeeded in carrying off 250,000 francs. He claims to have discovered a system of play by which success may almost be relied upon. The Nice correspondent of the *Times* endeavoured to ascertain the details of this system, but Mr. Hill was found to be uncommunicative. People, he said, were at liberty to watch his play, and if they discovered his system, they were all welcome to adopt it; at the same time he was most unwilling to help the correspondent or any other prospective player to bring about the dissolution of the Casino before the expiry of the concession, so much so, in fact, that he desired to profit even further by the losses of his fellow-players, and had just invested the sum of two thousand pounds in shares in the company. Mr. Wells believes in the overwhelming chances of the bank against ordinary players, and his own system requires the closest attention, almost beyond the bounds of ordinary vigilance. Therefore, he admits the system to be not infallible. In roulette or trente-et-quarante he insures himself against zero at each coup by a payment of one per cent., and keeps on steadily with his double stakes, following up the table assiduously with the maximum when a series is running, and dropping his stakes when the cards are persistently intermittent. But occasionally he loses, and one afternoon a hundred thousand francs plus a thousand pounds of his original capital disappeared, notwithstanding the secret system. Mr. Wells then left for England, for it seems when luck turns against him he invariably leaves, and, doubtless, one of the cardinal principles of his system of play is his ability to recognise the time to stop.

CONTRASTED with the punishments dealt out to those found guilty of complicity in the attack on the English mission-house as Wusueh, the sentence passed on the British customs officer, Mason, for supplying arms and explosives to the Kolao Hui must be regarded as insignificant and insufficient. In this case a trusted officer of the Customs takes advantage of his position to organize a band of twenty men for the distribution of arms and dynamite which he smuggled to a secret society, whose known object was rebellion against the reigning dynasty. Had he been liable to trial by Chinese law his punishment would have been of a dreadful kind. But fortunately for himself he was arraigned at her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court at Shanghai, not on counts which would embrace the supplying of munitions of war as contributions to an incipient rebellion, but merely with having in his possession three packages of dynamite, under such circumstances as to give reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object and could not show otherwise. We referred to the case when Reuter reported his trial and sentence to nine months' imprisoument; the China mail brings details of the trial. It will be noticed that the culprit, having pleaded guilty, offered perhaps the most singular explanation ever offered in a court of law. His extraordinary proceedings were merely a freak of humour; his desire being to find relief from the monotony of life at an outport to provide materials

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S GOLD RESERVE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a special meeting of Bankers and Merchants, explained his scheme for increasing the stock of Gold in the Bank of England by the issue of one-pound notes. After the total note issue of £38,000,000 had been reached on present conditions, four-fifths would be issued against gold, and the remaining fifth against securities held by the Bank.

If this largely increased the stock of gold, Mr. Goschen proposed to relax the Bank's Charter to enable it in times of crises to issue notes against securities, on condition of the Bank paying the Government a high rate of interest thereon. The scheme, the Chancellor explained, was not compulsory, and its success would depend upon the popularity of the one-pound notes. The other scheme for the issue of ten shilling silver notes had been dropped, but, he said, that if foreign mints opened a free coinage of silver, the Bank of England would be invited to enforce the provision in its Charter, allowing it to hold a fifth of its bullion in Silver.

THE RUSSELL DIVORCE SUIT.

Sir Charles Russell, who appears as counsel for Earl Russell in the suit for judicial separation, declared that the story related by the Countess was untrue, and the charges which she made were nothing but an hysterical delusion on her part.

THE MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Experiments are being carried out at Aldershot to test the newly-purchased cobs and equipment for the Mounted Infantry. In one of the trials a party went to Winchester and back, a distance of seventy miles, in sixteen hours.

THE EXPORT OF LINSEED FROM RUSSIA.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.

The order prohibiting the export of linseed from Russia has been withdrawn.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Later advices from Pekin state that the revolt in China has been overrated. It is now declared that the rebels only number some fifteen hundred.

THE DEFENCE OF HONGKONG.

A royal warrant has been issued authorising the formation of an Indian native infantry regiment for service in Hongkong.

PURCHASES OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Dec 2.

The Treasury purchased 629,000 at 94·60 to 94·75.

THE EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

CAIRO, Dec. 3.

The Egyptian Budget for the financial year 1892 shows a surplus of half-a-million sterling. The estimates provide for an annual reduction of £200,000 in the land-tax, and of an expenditure of £5,000 for the suppression of slavery in the Red Sea, and of £50,000 for the sanitation of Cairo.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

General Sir George Green, K.C.B.

TROOPS FOR THE SAMANA RANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

As the border-land below the Samana Range requires to be carefully watched for some time yet two Squadrons of the 19th Bengal Lancers, it is probable, will be sent to Kohat.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY'S HEALTH.

General Brackenbury, at Apozai, is making fair progress towards his recovery. He intends leaving for Calcutta shortly, and expects on his way to be at Umballa about the 18th or 19th instant.

A NEW NORTHERN RAILWAY.

A fresh reconnaisance of the Northern Route for a railway by way of Abbottabad has been ordered, which is understood to be the one result of the Viceroy's visit to Kashmir with a view to seeing if an alignment is possible in that direction. Mr. J. R. Bell is now examining the country about the Kishanganga river.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Chyebassa left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning,

ADEN, Dec. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames, (extra) left here at 10 p.m. on the 1st instant, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at day light on Monday 7th idem.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollera	3⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅛ex
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅛
4½ per cent. „	73⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	43½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 2.

10 p.m.	75·9

THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

6 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	83·9

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 3.

Pressure has fallen over Bombay and the Deccan, and has risen almost everywhere else. The general distribution is unchanged, and the readings are highest in North-West and Central India; and lowest over the Bay. Winds are unaltered in direction, and are everywhere light or moderate in force. The temperature changes are downward except at some of the central stations; but the mean temperature is considerably above the average, except in Burma only. The rainfall reported are slight showers in the extreme South.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

For the "Harris" Challenge Cup (Lloyd-Lindsay Competition) nineteen Native Cavalry teams and only two British Teams entered—British and Native teams, competing separately and shooting at different distances. The Native competition for the very handsome Challenge Cup, presented by H. E. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., the Governor of Bombay, commenced on Tuesday.

THE COUNCIL'S PLATE.

Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Points made in this match count towards H. E. the Viceroy's medals.

	220 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Total
Hav Sk Abdul Kadur, 9th Bo In	28	34	28	90
SIR A Silver Medal.				
Sub Mir Manowur Ali, 13th Bo In	27	29	33	89
Hav Malloo Sing, 1st Bo Infantry	29	31	29	89
Hav Gokaram Misor, 19th Infantry	30	26	32	88
Naik Jacky DeSouza, 9th Bo Infantry	26	33	29	88
Hav Sk Kureem, 9th Bo Infantry	28	33	27	88

Total entries 366.

THE RAO OF CUTCH'S PRIZE.
Running Contest.

26th Punjab Infantry, 1st team	128
7th Bombay Infantry	113
6th Punjab Infantry, 2nd team	102

Prize for Drill and Form.

7th Bombay Infantry	50

THE BOMBAY ARMY CUP,
Rs. 2,000

Rs. 1,500 presented by the British Corps (Regulars and Volunteers) of Bombay Army, and Rs. 500 presented by the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. Distances, 600, 700 and 800 yards. Position, any Military. Open to teams of eight of all ranks from any Regiment of Cavalry, Circle of Artillery, or Battalion of Infantry, or Corps in India, Regulars or Volunteers.

	600 yds	700 yds	800 yds	Total.
Worcester Regiment	224	238	183	645
Bedford do	211	218	189	618
G I P R Volunteers	217	215	182	614
Poona Volunteers	218	214	179	611
Lancashire Fusiliers	223	224	162	609
Bombay Volunteers	200	226	181	607
B B and C I R Vol	177	224	174	575
Yorkshire Light Infy	893	209	155	557
Royal Dublin Fusiliers	188	192	160	540
Royal Lancaster Regt	204	192	134	531

On Monday afternoon, nine more Native teams competed for the "Harris" Challenge Cup (Lloyd-Lindsay, but none of them were able to make nearly so good a score as that made on the previous afternoon by the third team of the 2nd Bombay Lancers who, therefore, win the Cup. The 4th team of the 3rd Lancers H. C. yesterday made 127 points in shooting, but lost 24 for over-time and riding, leaving 103. The first team of the Poona Horse rode very well, and completed the course well within the time allowed, scoring 147 on the target. The first team of the Central India Horse made 128, but lost one point for riding, while the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry scored only 122 points. They showed very good form and kept good "dressing" when going round, but in shooting they did poorly. The 3rd team of the 3rd Lancers made 127 points and the fifth team 153, but one point was taken off the latter score for riding. The 3rd Madras Lancers 2nd team scored 154 on the target, but 8 points were deducted for over-time. The second team of the 4th Lancers H. C. made 149 from which five points were taken off—four for over-time and one for riding.

Only two British teams entered for the same competition, viz., the R Battery, R. H. A., and the Bombay Light Horse. The former won the Cup with 112 points. They actually scored 114, but lost two points for riding.

The Bombay Light Horse scored only 91 points, from which one point was deducted for riding. It is rather a pity that only two teams should have been forthcoming for this very handsome prize.

The Musketry Cup has been won again this year by the 9th Bombay Infantry for the third time. The Regiment thus becomes absolute owner of the Cup.

The following are the latest scores:—

THE COUNCIL'S PLATE.

Distances, 500 and 600 yards. Prizes:—1st Prize, Rs. 75 and Bengal P. R. A. Silver medal; 2nd, Rs. 60; 3rd, Rs. 50; 4th, Rs. 40; 5th, Rs. 25: six prizes of Rs. 15 each; six prizes of Rs. 10 each.

Lieut F W English, Bo Vols and Bengal PR			
A Silver Medal	34	29	63
Sergt J Clarkson, Rl L Regt	33	29	62
Pte Holliday, York L I	29	32	61
Lce-Corpl H Clarke, G I P Ry Vols	32	29	61
Lce-Cpl J L Clarke, Poona Vols	32	29	61
Pte H Whitby, Bed Regt	29	31	60
Pte C Bennett, Worc Regt	30	30	60
Pte T Kelleen, Rl Dub Fus	30	30	60
Cpt H Walker, R E	31	29	60
Pte E Lines, Bed Regt	31	29	60
Lieut W W Chitty, 19th Bo Inf	31	29	60
Pte T Ellis, R D Fus	33	27	60
Cr Sergt J Taaffe, L Fus	32	27	59
Sergt H Bailley, Bed Regt	33	26	59
Lce-Corpl M V Vaz, B B & C I Ry Vols	30	28	58
Col Symons, K O Y L Inf	33	25	58
Lt J Young, Worc Regt	34	24	58

159 entries.

THE HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP.
Presented by H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.
Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.

Open to teams of four from any Battery of Artillery squadron of British Cavalry serving in India and the Bombay Light Horse. Entrance, Rs. 30 per team. Distances, 500 and 400 yards. 5 shots at each distance. The course to finish in eleven minutes.

Bombay Light Horse	90
R Battery R. H. A	112

THE MUSKETRY CUP.
Presented by the Musketry Inspection Staff.

Open to a team of six from any Corps in the Presidency. Distances, Martini-Henri, 500 and 700 yards. Snider, 200 and 500 yards, without points; or 500 and 700 yards, with four points per man. The distances selected to be named at time of entry.

	500	700	Total
9th Bombay Infantry	184	184	368
The cup and Rs. 100			

THE HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP.
Lloyd-Lindsay Competition

Open to teams of four from any Battery of Artillery or Squardon of Cavalry serving in India. Distances, 400 and 300 yards. Time, eleven minutes, including the Course, 2nd Class Bisley Target. Conditions same as for Match 31.

Artillery (for shooting)—The Musketry staff.

1st Central India Horse, second team	152
4th Bombay Cavalry, third team	113
3rd Lancers Hyd. Cont, first team	106
2nd Bo Lancers, third team	162
6th Bo Cavalry	128
4th Lancers Hyd. Cont, first team	127
4th Bo Cavalry, second team	139
2nd Bombay Lancers, second team	136
3rd Lancers Hyd. Cont. second team	108
3rd Madras Lancers, first team	127
3rd Lancers Hyd Cont, fourth team	103
4th Bo Cavalry, first team	147
1st Central Ind Horse, first team	127
3rd Bo Cavalry	122
2nd Bo Lancers, first team	131
3rd Lancers Hyd Cont, third team	127
Do. do. fifth team	152
3rd Madras Lancers, second team	146
4th Lancers Hyd. Cont, second team	144

DHUNOWRIE, Dec. 2.

The following are the scores made this evening:—

THE COUNCIL'S PLATE.

Distances, 500 and 600 yards.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.	Rs.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vols	34	29	63	75
Ben P R A Silver Medal				
Sergt J Clarkson, Rl L Regt	33	20	62	60
Pte Holiday, York L I	29	32	61	50
Lce Corpl H Clarke, G I P Ry Vols	32	29	61	40
Lce Cpl J L Clarke, Poona Vols	32	20	61	25
Pte H Whitby, Bed Regt	22	31	60	15

THE MUSKETRY CUP.

Open to a team of six from any Corps in the Presidency. Distances, Martini-Henri 500 and 700 yards. Snider, 200 and 500 yards without points; or 500 and 700 yards with four points per man

	500	700	Total
9th Bombay Infantry	184	184	368
The cup and Rs 100			

Highest aggregate individual score in the competition:—

Hav Sk Kurreem, 9th Bo In	34-32 total 66 Rs 30

THE HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP.
Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.

Open to teams of four from any Battery of Artillery or squardon of Cavalry serving in India.

	Points.
2nd Bo Lancers, third team	152
1st Central India Horse, second team	152
3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent 5th team	152
4th Bombay Cavalry, 1st team	147
3rd Madras Lancers, 2nd team	144
4th Lancers Hyd Cont 2nd team	146

THE MATRICULATION CURRICULUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The 4th of December is drawing near, and as I wish to say a few words on the subject of Matriculation reform, I hope you will kindly allow me some space in your valuable journal. Of the causes generally pointed out, as having deteriorated Matriculation English, the concession to private students and the withdrawal of the *viva voce* test are undoubtedly very important; but those which lie really at the root of the evil are, I am inclined to believe, incompetent teaching on the part of teachers and a loose and changing standard of test on the part of examiners. Experience has sufficiently shown that one's own Vernacular is the proper medium through which a foreign language can be more easily and efficiently learnt, especially when, as in the case of the Matriculation student, no very high flights of composition are to be achieved, and, therefore, we might safely say that the absence of compulsory paraphrase from the University studies has done nothing towards debasing English. The real cause lies in the fact that the teaching of translation and composition (and I may add, of English grammar) is left in the majority of our schools, in hands scarcely competent to handle them. The prevailing modes of teaching are also all unscientific, and the average teacher is far from the "pivot on which real improvement turns." The reform, therefore, should begin at the right end with the handling of the subjects rather than with the subjects themselves. The examination, as it is now taken, has degraded into a cram-work; the remedy or remedies now proposed will make it more than ever a cram-work, for, be the changes ever so many, the same complaint is sure to crop up again and again, unless the University strike straight at the root of the evil. "The faults of teachers," so one has remarked, "if suffered to pass uncondemned, soon become the teachers of faults." Very much may be done by the University in the way of turning out good teachers by initiating a pupil-teachers' examination. Competent teachers can not be very readily procured, and the service is not so remunerative as to incline a teacher to stick to his profession and improve himself in it. The University examination would, therefore, become a good guarantee of better employment for the teacher and of better tuition for the student.

The second cause of the evil is the loose control which the University has over the examiners and the absence of a good standard of test. A large latitude is given to the examiners, to whose whims the student has very frequently to submit. It is they who have made the examination a cram-work by gradually stretching the limits assigned them. In the absence of prescribed text-books, they seem to assume that the student must have read every *Manual* and *Class-Book* and *Text-Book* that happens to fall into his hands; that for a piece of translation on which he believes his whole success at the examination depends, he must have studied the raw and first-tried compositions in his Vernacular of every European who has just begun to learn it. Thus the margin grows; but it is not the student who reads everything: the teacher does all the work, the student but crams; with him it is nothing if not lavish, reckless cramming.

Again, as the papers are now examined, four examiners have to go through more than 3,000 papers in a month, which means of course that each comes in for a fair share of 25 papers a day. In the face of such a number to be examined against time, it is next to impossible to believe that they succeed in doing justice to every one; for, a mere perusal alone must take up the best part of the time at their disposal. We need not jump at any hasty conclusions, but the fact *cannot* be ignored that the saddle is two often put on the wrong horse. So notorious has this fact become, that raw and unfit students run in numbers every year at the examination "to try their fortune" as they say; and as many manage to come off successfully, it makes one almost wish for the helmet of Perseus to be enabled to dive into the mysteries of an examiner's chamber?

With regard to Persian, it has been asserted by some that it is guilty, though in a minor degree, of having deteriorated the student's English. Now nothing can be more absurd than this. The importance of Latin as an element of English no one can gainsay; but whether its study as a language is absolutely necessary for the improvement of English is a question about which opinions widely differ. A good accumulation of English words may co-exist with utter helplessness to construct a sentence grammatically or idiomatically correct, and the acquisition of Latin, in that case, would be next to valueless. The evil which the enforcement of Latin is intended to remove has other causes, and the elimination of Persian would be like prescribing for the eyes, as in the Persian story, when the real seat of the pain is in the abdomen. Let the University pause ere it resolves to disappoint the whole Parsee and Mahomedan communities, for what appears, or is made to appear, so bright from a distance may after all turn out a will-o'-the-wisp.—Yours, &c.,

H. DINSHAW.

Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Nowsari, Dec. 1.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Madras Matriculation has recently undergone an overhauling much more rigorous than that contemplated for the Bombay Matriculation, as will be seen from the following passages which I extract for the benefit of your readers from a report published in the November number of the Madras *Journal of Education*:—

"It is desirable that I should here point out the special features of the new Matriculation scheme that will come into operation at the end of the current year, as the effects of this scheme on all High School Education and on all our Colleges will be very far reaching.

1. From next year the University will practically control all High Schools by admitting to its Matriculation Examination only pupils of High Schools recognized by the Madras Education Department, or certified by the Government of any Native State to be conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.

2. Each Matriculation candidate must send a certificate from his head-master that he has attended some recognized high school or schools from the commencement of the current year, that his conduct has been satisfactory, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the several classes of a high school, and that he is, in the opinion of his head-master, qualified to enter on a University course.

3. The Standard in every subject will be raised very much—

(*a*) In English the minimum will be raised from 33 to 40 per cent., and there will be no special text-book. There will be a more general test than hitherto and by means of three papers: (1) a three-hour's paper on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the English Language; (2) a two-hours' paper on paraphrase and composition; and (3) a one-hour's paper on Vernacular and English translation.

(*b*) In Vernacular the minimum will be raised from 33 to 35 per cent.

(*c*) In Mathematics it will be raised from 25 to 35 per cent.; also the Algebra paper will be a two-hours' one, and will include Quadratic Equations.

(*d*) In Physics and Chemistry a separate pass will be required, and a minimum of 35 per cent.; with a two-hours' papers in each.

(*e*) In History and Geography also a separate pass will be required; there will be two papers (each 1½ hour) on English and Indian History, and a two-hours' paper on Geography; and a minimum of 35 per cent.

(*f*) On the whole a minimum of 35 per cent. instead of 33 per cent. will be required."

For the next two or three years there will, in all probability, be a great slaughter of Matriculation candidates, yet I most cordially agree with all that the Senate has done, and consider that the changes now adopted will have the most beneficial effect in every way.

It appears from the same report that the experience of our neighbours has not been different from our own as regards the School Final Examination. Their Upper Secondary Examination, which corresponds to to our School Final, "has proved for the first two years of its existence a miserable failure."

Calcutta, I am informed, has been much wiser in this matter, and profiting by the experience of Bombay and Madras, has resolved to add a few alternative subjects to its Matriculation Examination, for the benefit of those who do not aspire to a University career, instead of instituting a separate examination for such candidates.—Yours, &c.,

D. N. WADIA.

Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, Dec. 3.

An important decree reorganising the command of the French Marines in the naval ports has just been published in the *Journal Officiel*. The Rear-Admirals-Majors-General, who had command of the double regiments of Marine Infantry, have been suppressed, and these troops, in four brigades, are to be placed under Generals of their own arm. Henceforth, then, the Naval Prefect of each port will have under his orders a Brigadier-General in command of the troops of the arrondissement, with the exception of the Marine Gendarmerie. The *Temps* foresees an increase in the *cadres* of the Marine Infantry and Artillery in order to meet the needs of the new organisation.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE ROVERS VS. LANCASHIRES.

WHATEVER may have been the anticipations of the public regarding the result of the match that was played off on the Cooperage yesterday evening between the Rovers and the second team of the Lancashires from Poona, the defeat of three goals to love that was inflicted by the visitors on their opponents was as decisive as it was unexpected. Public sympathy was naturally inclined to the Rovers from the fact of the generous manner in which they so readily followed the example of the Bombay Gymkhana in coming forward and presenting a magnificent trophy for the present tournament. But the fortunes of war were against them, and notwithstanding the desperate manner in which they played to stem the tide of disaster their efforts proved futile. Weight and stamina were against them, and from the moment the ball was set in motion the superiority of the Rovers' opponents asserted itself. The fine play of the Rovers' back division was their redeeming feature and up to the period when the visitors notched their first goal the confidence of their admirers never flagged, though there were some critical moments when their lines were in jeopardy. It must not be denied that the looal team sometimes pressed their opponents. Had there been many close and sharp scrimmages outside the visitors' stronghold, and if the forward ranks had displayed a little more coolness, success would have perhaps crowned their efforts. But on two occasions when the Poona goal was in peril hasty play marred the attempt, and the ball shot outside the posts. Another point at which they played a losing game was their tardiness in passing the ball when their opponents charged them. Redgewell, who played on the forward right wing, secured a fine opportunity in the second-half for shooting at goal. An open field was before him but in his hasty dribbling the ball got beyond his control and rolled over the home line. Derry, whom we have seen play better in previous matches on the Bombay ground, was not quite up to his accustomed form. But, nevertheless, ably backed by the two Browns, he proved a fair match for his opponents. Sharp did yeoman service as back. His tackling was superb, his kicking vigorous, and his runs at times dangerous, for which he was frequently applauded. His companion, Watson, was firm on his feet, and his muscular frame brought down some of his opponents in their onslaughts. The brothers Brown did some pretty dribbling, while Forde had his work cut out for him under the cross-bar. In considering the play of the Poona eleven it was far and away better than the home team. They played splendidly together and invariably beat back their foes into their own camp. In the second-half their lighter opponents exerted every nerve and muscle to stem the tide of disaster. But their energies were spent and inroads into their camp followed in rapid succession. Before the game terminated the Lancashire team succeeded in adding two further goals to their credit, for which they were deservedly applauded. McLarren, their goal-keeper, behaved splendidly at his post. Kitchen, as half-back, was also conspicuous by his play, whilst the forwards did the pioneer work for their side in excellent fashion. When Mr. Walpole's whistle piped out "cease play" the Rovers etired vanquished by three goals to nothing.

FAMINE FOREBODINGS IN MADRAS.

THE *Madras Mail* gives a very discouraging account of the prospects in the distressed districts of the Southern Presidency:—

It learns from the Season Reports and from other sources that the dry crops are withering and the wet crops dependant on tank irrigation will, if there is not a large fall of rain during the next fifteen days, have to be abandoned. Land under well irrigation alone is safe, and the wisdom of spending public money liberally for the purpose of sinking irrigation wells is already abundantly justified. Without drawing at all on the imagination or enlarging facts for the purpose of creating a sensational picture, the present outlook must be regarded as serious in the extreme; and this more especially for the poorer ryots and the working classes. The former have lost and are losing the crops which they had striven hard to raise with borrowed seed and by dint of such personal endurance. There is already a dearth of fodder, and the cultivators are in danger of losing their cattle a second time in less than twelve months—this time cattle bought with borrowed money. They are, in the midst of all this, being pressed for the payment of the balance of their taxes, due but not collected in the early part of the year. We do not imply that Government is intentionally bringing undue pressure on the poorer ryots. Those who know anything of the country are well aware that some amount of pressure is necessary; the misfortune is that, owing to the present village system, those who are least able to pay find it most difficult to obtain a remission. The village Munsiff's credit is bound up with the state of his accounts and he knows well who are most likely to yield to a little pressure. In regard to taxes it must be said on behalf of the Government that large sums of revenue are often lost through a foolish reluctance on the part of the ryots to grow dry crops, such as indigo, gingelly, ragi, and groundnuts that might be preserved when rice crops must inevitably fail. It belongs to the nature of the people to run all hazards and throw for the largest profit, and then when their crops fail to claim remission of the taxes. If, under such circumstances, remissions are made with great caution who shall blame the Revenue department? What does seem as unwise and alike injurious to the interests of the ryots and of the Government is postponement of collection of the net taxes determined on. In all such cases it may be accepted without question that if a ryot is not able to pay his taxes at the time of reaping he will not be able to pay again until he has reaped a better harvest, and the probabilities are that when it comes it will be so heavily taxed with debt that the difficulty will be enhanced rather than otherwise. Remissions should, in our judgment, be determined by the state of the crop, except, of course, where failure of the crop is manifestly due to personal neglect, and the balance collected at the ordinary time.

Among the village labourers scarcity of work is already felt and must, in the absence of rain, steadily increase. The desperate effort made at present to save such crops as can be watered by picotahs provides work for able-bodied men, and in many cases these are being treated with more than usual liberality. We hear of instances where the water drawers are being fed once a day and promised a share of the crop if they will save it. This says something for the wisdom of the cultivators, but the pinch is that in the absence of rain there is no work for the village women, and in scarcely any case are the earnings of the men sufficient for the wants of the family. The case is aggravated in the families that have no strong man at the head, and these are not a few. Reduced in strength by long privation, wearied and sick of hope oft deferred, already at the end of every resource of keen-witted poverty, and without work, the condition of the village labourer is indeed a picture for pity and for help. But how to help without harming more is still the question, a question that can only be answered by trying and trying again admitting failure and revising methods as often as those who devise and administer charity may find themselves on wrong lines. The thing above all to be deprecated in the arduous and difficult work before the Government and the country is the ill-informed and culpable guessing at facts, which often results in the worst type of falsehood, and the use of a famine of all things to foster shameless wrangling and serve the ends of party politics.

In accordance with local custom the St. Andrew's Dinner held at the Madras Club was of a semi-private character, which precluded the reporting of the many excellent orations that were delivered. But we may perhaps mention, without giving any offence, that for solid value Mr. Leighton's reply for "Commerce," for wit and humour Mr. Rowlandson's reply for "The Guests," and for theology tempered by anecdote the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie's reply for "the Scotch Church" took the cake. Mr. S. R. Turnbull presided, and a real live piper patrolled the room between the quaichs and the haggis, and the more quaich.

The Prince of Wales celebrated his fiftieth birthday with many festivities at Sandringham. The Princess was obliged to be absent, having accepted the invitation of her sister, the Czarina. The Prince nevertheless surrounded himself with a circle of friends, and the time passed pleasantly. The London theatrical managers presented the Prince with a gold cigarette case. He had many presents and congratulatory telegrams, although he was careful as far as possible to avoid encouraging the giving of presents.

LIEUTENANT MANSFIELD'S NEW WAR PARACHUTE.

WE have heard of many extraordinary parachutes that have been tried successfully and unsuccessfully in days gone by. We have heard of a man who attempted to drop away from a balloon on a parachute that was ribbed like an umbrella; we have heard, too, of a man who made for himself a parachute shaped like an umbrella turned outside in. Both those inventions were unsuccessful, the adventurers paying the penalty of their rashness; but now-a-days parachuting has been brought to such perfection that it can be undertaken with comparative safety by men who know their business; and Lieutenant Mansfield has now constructed a parachute which he claims to be superior in every respect to anything that has yet been invented. It is no mere huge umbrella-like concern with a hole at the top to let out superfluous air, but a scientifically made thing by which he hopes to be able to work better, and with more safety than any other. He will not betray the secrets of the curious-looking appliances connected with it. Ask him its dimensions and how he works it, and he will reply to you "I won't tell you that, but if any man were to attempt to come down with that parachute, he would be knocked to pieces, for it would not open. The secret is only known to myself." All that can be said of it is that it is a beautifully-shaped thing with graceful lines, to borrow a nautical expression, manufactured of pink and cream-coloured cambric. The cambric is of the very finest, Lieutenant Mansfield being of the opinion that that material is lighter and holds the air better than silk of which most parachutes are made. At the top he has valves invented and patented by himself. To these he has lines attached by which he can open and shut the parachute at will. Were he to allow it to open too suddenly it would go into shreds. All that he will say about his new parachute, which by the way, will be tried for the first time to-morrow, is that he expects to be able to steer it better than any other, and so be able to regulate his banding better than hitherto. It can also carry any weight up to 250 lbs. so that supposing he were up in a balloon with anybody, he could regulate it to carry the weight either of himself or his companion to the ground safely. The descent, therefore, to-morrow will in all probability be a sensational one; for it will undoubtedly be rather startling to see the aeronaut coming down a long way with his parachute only partly open, then perhaps opening and closing again. That, it would appear, is what can be done with this wonderful new parachute, the valves for regulating the expanding being opened and closed at will.

It would appear that there were some doubts, as there have always been in parachute descents in Bombay, some incredulous persons having questioned the height Lieutenant Mansfield descended from on the last occasion. To-morrow a test is to be made and the aeronaut has expressed his willingness to be put to the test for the satisfaction of everybody. Mr. Jost, of Messrs. C. Jost and Company, Hornby Row, has promised to provide the Lieutenant with what is claimed to be a self-acting aneroid. That is, it will register the greatest height ascended to, and remain at the figure till the ground is reached, when it will be handed over to be examined. Lieutenant Mansfield, however, will take his own aneroid, a first-rate instrument, manufactured by Messrs. H. Hughes's Company, 59, Fenchurch Street, London, and before making his leap will, for his own satisfaction, compare the two aneroids Yesterday a test was made of the two aneroids at Mr. Jost's shop by means of an air-pump, and both were found to agree with each other in registering height, so that there should be no doubt to-morrow in ascertaining the exact height attained to the satisfaction of everybody.

Tickets have been selling well for to-morrow's performance, and a large turn-out of spectators may be expected. Chairs will be provided for over 4,000, and any more who wish reserved seats should not go there without registering their names and securing tickets from those mentioned in the advertisement. Attention may here be directed to the advertisement in another column, regarding the arrangements made by the Commissioner of Police for the regulation of traffic at the approach to the ground of Government House, Parel.

Following the parachute descent, Lieutenant Mansfield means to make some balloon ascents, some day soon, and seats in his large balloon the "Eclipse" have already been taken. In connection with to-morrow's descent, it is to be hoped the "Wanderer," which will take him up again, will not be so torn by those who find it in their excitement to secure it. Lieutenant Mansfield would rather that it would be left alone, and that those who find it would simply report where it is.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Surgeon A F Ferguson, M B, I M S, and Surgeon H Herbert, F R C S, and Surgeon J Holt, I M S, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

SECOND LIEUTENANT H R H WILKINSON, B V R, has been promoted Lieutenant.

SECOND LIEUTENANT J DAGLISH, G I P R Volunteers, has been permitted to resign his commission.

LIEUTENANT G A BROWNRIG, S C, has been granted a year's privilege leave.

A PROJECT for extending the water-supply of Agra city into the Cantonment and Fort, at a cost of about two lakhs of rupees, is now under consideration by the military authorities.

THE 37th Dogras, *en route* from Sialkote to Nowshera, have been ordered to rail from Hassun Abdul, owing to the prevalence of cholera on the line of march.

THE 19th Punjab Infantry will arrive at Fort Sandeman on the 28th December.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Majors Lovett and Vere, King's Royal Rifles.

THE following postings are made:—To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenants Hood, Yorkshire Regiment and Montresor, Sussex Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Lieutenants Browne, Wiltshire Regiment, and Hudson, Sussex Regiment.

CAPTAIN SWINTON, Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Christian, Yorkshire Regiment, are detailed for depot duty.

CAPTAIN GAISFORD, Scots Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Rawlinson, King's Royal Rifles, join the Staff College, Sandhurst in February next.

MAJOR the Hon'ble P. Sidney and Captain Lascelles, Rifle Brigade, are coming out to join the 3rd Battalion.

THE following officers are granted leave:—Lieutenant C F Garnett, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to England, for six months on medical certificate. Surgeon W H E Woodwright, 23rd Pioneers, to England, for twelve month on paivate affairs. Captain E M Nedham, 9th B I, to Jullunder for two months. Lieutenant-Colonel W O Thompson, 3rd Sikhs, to England, for twelve months on private affairs. Lieutenant H M Halliday, 18th B I, to Quetta, for six months to study the languages. Captain Watson, 2nd Manchester Regiment, out of India, for one year on private affairs. Lieutenant Forbes, 39th Garhwali Regiment, to Europe, for one year on medical certificate. Major Sawyer, 45th Sikhs, to Simla until 31st December next.

THE MIXING OF INDIAN COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be fatiguing the public and even those interested in the cotton trade if the question of cotton legislation were re-opened. Your kindness may, however, spare a little room for a few remarks in reply to your leader of to-day. The Cotton Association expressed their willingness this week as well as on former occasions to receive and support any reasonable and workable proposals (barring cotton inspectors and policemen) to prevent (*a*) the ryot from planting mixed seed, (*b*) kuppas and cotton to be sent from one district to another. In these two points the danger for the Surat cotton lies. The fraudulent mixing and adulterating of cotton can be guarded against by the exporter as well as the European spinner by selecting their sellers and paying for the full value of the genuine cotton. It is difficult to see what is to be gained by the extension of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act to the cotton trade. The first and principal objection is that no exporter will go to the expense and trouble to prosecute criminally a native dealer with whom or with whose caste-fellows he has to work all the year round unless a gross fraud has been perpetrated, which no doubt would be punishable under the existing laws. The percentage of cotton going to England is so small now, that even if the Indian and English Merchandise Marks Acts could be worked together the bulk of the crops would not be touched by them, and the vast amount of Surats going to the Continent of Europe would be without protection which, however, the continental spinners have not asked for as yet.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Dec. 3. J. T.

THE PORTUGUESE IN THE EAST.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Tuesday, Mr. C. E. Fox in the chair, and there were also present:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E.; Drs. J. Gerson da Cunha, Atmaram Pandurang, D. A. De Monte and P. Peterson; Dustur Darab Peshotan Sanjana; Messrs. K. R. Kama, Byramjee N. Sirvai, A. H. Nazar, R. P. Karkaria, L. Penny, Murarji Gokuldass Dewji, Jeewanjee J. Mody, Pranjivandas Callandas and the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha then read the following sketch of the Portuguese and their language in the East:—

"History arrests the wings of Time in his flight to the Gulf of Oblivion."

Edmund Burke.

I.

When I promised the Honorary Secretary to read a paper before this Society, I at the same time apprized him of the choice of the subject which was "The vicissitudes of Mombasa." This theme is of some importance at present, and one with which my studies of the Portuguese, their great maritime discoveries, their conquests, and the influence of their civilisation in the East for about four centuries, as well as my long connection with this learned Society, had made me somewhat familiar.

It was in September 1875 that copies of some Portuguese inscriptions, discovered on the walls of the Fort of Mombasa by Major Euan Smith, Political Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, (now, I believe, British Min

without doing violence to the synchronous character of this social organism.

A recent writer on Portugal, Mr. H. Morse Stephens, treating of the period or the Portuguese navigation and conquests in India, says :—" Yet this period, in spite of all the work which has been done upon it, still remains without an historian, fitted by a thorough knowledge, both of Indian history and of the state of civilization in India at the period in question, to draw out the salient and interesting points of the first direct contact between modern Europe and modern Asia, between the East and the West."

" Yet it is work which well deserves to be done. Prescott, the great American historian, has shown the interest attaching to the first conflict between Spanish chivalry and the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru ; but when will an historian arise to tell worthily the story of the contact between the heroes of Portugal and the more civilized inhabitants of Hindustan ? Apart from the fascination of this side of subject, there remains the fact that for a century the intercourse between Asia and Europe remained in the hands of the Portuguese. The history of the Dutch and the English in the Eastern seas has its own peculiar interest, but they did not find their way in that direction until the nations of the East had been for a whole century in contact with Europeans, and until their attitude had been greatly modified by this contact. Besides, the Dutch and English both went to the East as traders, and not as conquerors, colonizers, and preachers as well. Far different was the intention of the Portuguese. Regardless of the small size and slender population of their fatherland, they dreamed of nothing less than conquering the mighty empires of the East, and imposing Christianity upon them, if need be, by the edge of their swords. Grandiose as this intention was, and full of inconsequence as the idea seems to modern eyes, which have seen with what difficulty England with its teeming population has managed to maintain its hold upon India, even while it has discouraged proselytism and protected native religions, there is something noble in the confidence of the Portuguese warriors in their God, and in their belief that through their means He would spread Christianity throughout the East. For the ambitions of the Portuguese were not confined to India ; Portuguese adventurers actually established themselves in power in parts of Arabia, in Burma, and in the district of Chittagong at the head of the Bay of Bengal ; Portuguese emissaries found their way to Pekin and Japan, closely followed by the missionaries of the Roman Church ; and it was while on his way to convert the millions of China to Christianity that St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies, gave up his life. And, lastly, it must be remembered at what odds the Portuguese fought and tried to proselytize in Asia : at many months' voyage from their homes and base of operations ; only able to reach their destinations after sailing in feeble craft round the hardly-known, unexplored, and dangerous coast of Africa ; deprived of the modern knowledge alike of tides and winds, and of the means to promote existence in tropical climates ; they arrived amidst the hostile millions armed only with clumsy arquebuses and their swords ; and yet with all these drawbacks they were victorious in many hard-fought fights against more powerful armies than their European successors in the East ever met."

Though this is a long quotation, it is nevertheless an admirable resume of the facts treated of in this paper—facts which it is a fashion with some and a policy with others to ignore or to allow, in the words of Burke, to fly " to the gulf of oblivion," But the epoch, to which no historian has hitherto dedicated himself, affords suitable work for a mind fitted for minute researches and for large speculations. No justice can, therefore, be done to it within the narrow bounds of this paper, where compression rather than expansion is the object ; nor do I possess the necessary qualificatioas for the literary treatment of a subject which lends itself peculiarly to the artistic beauty of form.

Besides, without unbroken time there can be no consecutive thought. The versatile American scholar, Lowell, who recently died, says, in one of his literary essays : " It is my misfortune that in the midst of a reflexion or of a sentence I am liable to be called away by the bell of private or public duty." If literature, allied to diplomacy, is thus liable to be disturbed it is more so when combined with medicine. This essay is an instance in point. After I began it I was repeateely interrupted by the call of duty, and it was not till the third day that I was able to resume its continuation. This is the principal reason why the history of the Portuguese in India, announced under my authorship for a long time in the list of his works of the Oriental Series by the late Mr. Nicholas Trubner, an eminent London publisher, has yet remained a *desideratum*. Nor is it possible, at present, with all the best materials available, to have more than an episodical history, which may eventually go to form a consecutive narrative, with all those details which, according to Thierry, are the soul of history.

Perhaps this tentative and fragmentary work, this parcelling out of a great subject into separate and independent sections, is, after all, an advantage. " Beware," said Goethe to Eckermann, " of attempting a large work. It is exactly that which injures our best minds, even those distinguished by the finest talents and the most earnest efforts. I have suffered from this cause, and know how much it has injured me. * * * * * If you have a great work in your head, nothing else thrives near it ; all other thoughts are repelled and the pleasantness of life itself is for the time lost. " This opinion, the result of " the lifelong experience of the greatest master who ever consciously made an art of literature," comes with the force of an advice to us all.

In size Portugal is a little larger than Greece, and its inhabitants, like those of that glorious peninsula, seemed destined by nature to confide themselves to the sea. Those had neither the artistic genius nor the philosophic culture of the Hellenes, they had nevertheless, in common with the latter, that love of freedom and spirit of adventure, which have invariably characterised these born in maritime districts. Dwelling on the western side of the Spanish peninsula, which is washed by the waves of the Atlantic, the Portuguese, from their early inclination to the ocean, have been likened to the Phœnicions of old ; but the similarity is only partial as the Lusitanian family unfortunately lacks that commercial instinct which appears to have been inborn in that race of almost prehistoric traders.

The renaissance of Europe, however, gave Portugal, aided by its race, climate, and geographical position, what Prof. Cesare Lombroso, in " Les petites et les grandes causes de Revolution," calls the "elan evolutif," which all nations, worthy of the name, are doomed to experience during the active phase of their existence.

Mr Herbert Spencer has shown that people do not all follow the same course of development, and are not governed by the identical a priori reasons in their successive stages of evolution. To them, then, one may apply what Horace says of books : habent sua fata.

The first Portuguese expeditions to India, their proudest achievements beyond the seas, formed but a continuation of the crusade and of the religious propagandism, which had led them some years before to the coast of Africa. With the support of imagination, fostered by an age of faith, with strong and practi cal convictions and with belief, as Wordsworth says : " ripened into faith and faith become a passionate intuition, " it was easy for the countrymen of Viriato to crowd into the life of three generations the work of some centuries.

Convictions when well grounded are always the keynote of triumph and the touchstone of success. Leopardi, the saddest of that brilliant galaxy of Italian poets, who illumined the early part of this century, says that to feel with intense conviction about anything is among the lost arts ; but he must have written this jeremiad when he was at Recanati in his abnormally satiric mood. The Lusitanian race, however, does not appear to have ceased to believe. At least that batch of the Indians, who were first brought within the sphere of their influence by the early preachers, seems on the contrary, to suffer from an excess of convictions. But one must not underrate the force which the past exerts on the present. There is a moral law which limits the violence of even modern culture or of any social change by the conditions which precede it. This may be partly the result of the indolence which is inherent in human nature.

The apparent scepticism of our times is perhaps due less to the democratic spirit of the age than to the absence of guiding individualities, who were formerly the inspirers of the stirring events which grace the annals on mankind and in whom the elan evolutif of the people became incarnate. When nations like the Portuguese were governed by absolute monarchies and princess reignd as well as governed, it was for one strong-willed personage to organize and to carry out an historical enterprise to completion. To-day princes reign but do not govern, and no great scheme can succeed without the co-operation of the people, in whose hands are the custody of the laws and the key of the coffers. Prince Henry " the navigator " could alone realize his ideal, embodied in the device of Talent de bien faire, by the maritime explorations which he undertook for " the glory of God and the extension of the faith." The single design and inspiration of the Solitary of Sagres did more than all the collective strength of the doctrinaires of his time. His example did not take long to communicate itself to the other princes of the reigning dynasty. Then his individualism passed into a corporate enthusiasm, and the impulse imparted to his bold mariners soon became general.

Camoens gives expressions to this national feeling :

" Onde vem semear de Christo a lei,
E dar novo costume, e novo Rei."
Lusiadas, c. vii., e. 15.

Burton translates it thus :—

" and where the Saviour's seed they went to sow,
enthrone new lords, new lights, new laws bestow."

Burton's name enforces a digression, and affords me a rare opportunity for the payment of a debt of gratitude. When, a short while ago, in reading the faciculus III. of my Indo-Portuguese Numismatics in this room, I alluded to Sir Richard Burton's Lusiads, the greater part of the work was in the press. I met him subsequently at Trieste, within a few months of his death, and received from his hands the complets poem and commentary in six volumes. And now that this gifted man has passed away, lamented by all, leaving his work behind him to testify to the high endowments of his head and heart, I cannot let this occasion slip without rendering a tribute of homage to the memory of one who has done so signal a service to Portuguese Scholarship. As a translator and commentator of the great " epic of commerce " he has doubtless helped to make it more popular amongst the large English-speaking community in the world than all his predecessors in either Europe or America.

In the two lines I have quoted above from Camoens, the poet not only points out the final scope of the fleet in quest of the route by sea to the east, commanded by admiral Vasco da Gama, but with a prophetic instinct and unselfish aim foresees in the following stanzas the successive participation of other nations in the glorious task of civilising the world, when he addresses a notable and poetic exhortation to the princes of Christendom exhorting them to like enterprises in India.

The kings of Portugal always impressed on their viceroys the necessity of promoting the propagation of Christianity in India. The biographer of D. Joao de Castro quotes a letter from John III. to that eminent viceroy :—" *para que veja o mundo, que nossas arms, no Oriente trouxeram mais filhos a Igreja, que vassallos ao Estado,*" or ' in order that the world may see that our arms in the East brought more sons to the Church than vassals to the State.'

All evidence, whether documentry or traditional, establishes the fact that the propagation of religion was with the Portuguese a far greater object than either trade or politics, and that the conversion of a heathen was deemed of greater importance than the acquisition of a kingdom. Affonso d'Albuquerque, the founder of the Portuguese Empire in the East, used to call the merchants *attentadores de Salanaz* or ' Satanic tempters.' But Albuquerque's estimate of the trading class is a privileged one, and will not be generally concurred in in this mercantile age. The " Lendas " of his private Secretary, Gaspar Correa, the " Commentarios," edited by his son, and his letters addressed to king Emmannuel, prove that this modern Cæsar had most of the virtues without the failings of his celebrated Roman prototype. A great statesman, an eminent scholar, a brave soldier and sailor, Albuquerque was a theologian as well. His attempt, although unsuccessful, to convert with technical arguments the Rajah of Cochin to Christianity proves it. This fact I have but lately ascertained in a letter addressed by Albuquerque himself from Cochin to King Emmanuel on Dec. 20th, 1514, just one year before his death on board the Elor de Roza in the Goa harbour.

His interpreter during his religious controversy was Duarte Barbosa, the renowned author of a work on the East Coast of Africa and the Malabar, translated by the Hon. H. Stanley for the Hakluyt Society.

Like Wellington, Albuquerque neglected no details. He was the first to conceive the idea of enlisting various races of men as soldiers in his army, the originality of which has been ascribed to Dupleix. He knew that for a small country, like Portugal, whose rapid rise was phenomenal, an intelligent system of colonisation was the only means to preserve the conquests he had made. He knew also that the safest way to spread his king's dominion was like that of Rome, by creating new interests, and binding them together, less by the force of arms than by broad human sympathies. But he did not know the climate and its deleterious effects when he planned the organization of his Indo-Portuguese colony, and that he was adding one more caste, from various causes an overbearing one, to the already long list of castes.

Albuquerque was, besides, a man of extraodinary courage and unparalled boldness. His audacious and gigantic projects to destroy the city of Mecca and to divert the course of the Nile into the Red Sea, in order both to smite and stare the Turk, since the fall of the Khalifate Commander of the Faithful and Guardian of the Kabba, who was then the greatest enemy of Christendom, evince at a time the daring and fearlessness of his character, and the magnitude of his conceptions. Of him may truly be said what Fous Enault says of Justinian :—"Itayla Plusieurs personnages dans sa personnalite complexe."

I have mentioned only Albuquerque and Castro—the latter also a scholar and author of three valuable *Roteiros* or works on navigation—because they are the two of the representive historical characters about whom have gathered the great traditions of their nation in this country. Possessing certain archic simplicity of character, developing into the noble traits of frankness, honesty and outspoken truth, they have been accepted as types of the several national ideals of that glorious epoch. With the opportunities of amassing a fortune and dying as rich as a Crœsus or a Clive, Albuquerque died nevertheless poor, recommending his successor to avoid a public sale of his garments as they had rents in them. Castro, who during a financial crisis, brought on by the second siege of Diu, had mortgaged a few white hairs of his venerable beard—the ladies hasteuing to offer their jewels on so sound a security—expired in the arms of Francis Xavier, having for his bed a coverlet and the amount of his personality being but three larins or silver pieces. Both of them felt the charm of sacrifice, the poetry of self denial, and had an utter contempt for prosaic realities and material interests of life.

There are others, whose heroic deeds filled a large space in the eyes of their contemporaries, who displayed the ecleticism of their tastes in the building of palaces, the laying out of gardens, and the adornment of churches, which now lie scattered all along the coast in picturesque ruins, a silent epitaph of departed greatness ; but they were not in the rank of the founders of the empire or of the architects of the fortunes of the nation. Nor have they earned the verdict of history for any extraordinary gifts, except perhaps that of humanising chivalry, which was a national characteristic. It is this racial peculiarity, then, which has made the Portuguese a nation of missionaries.

I come to the threshold of another great subject, equal in magnitude as well as in interest to the Portuguese language in India—the royal patronage of the eastern missions. Padroado or " Portuguese royal patronage of the Catholic Missions in India " is a phrase which has become one of the common places in Indian conversation ; and it requires some effort to bring it from the region of formule to that of realities. It is a subject which, even if its mere outlines were rapidly sketched, would form an admirable religious romance. The convictions of a million of Indian Catholics, amongst whom the development and spread of the idea of solidaraty have led to the spiritualities, which bind andweave together into one whole the web of the IndianCatholic family—havewon forthe Padroado an attachment which receives its consecration from public conscience. The loyalty of this mass of people is based on sentiment and not on policy, for policy is changeable, while sentiment, especially when deep-rooted, carries with it the sanction of secular stability, and, as in the present case, is irresistible. Even when violated it reasserts itself.

The *Padroado* represents one of the many franchises or immunities, which the Lusitanian, like the Gallican Church, prizes and fights for against the spirit of Ultramontanism. The prerogative of the *Padroado* consists not in the mere investing with an ecclesiastical dignity. One has but a faint conception of the amount of treasure ; how much blood and how many tears ; what thousands of broken hearts and broken lives ; how much martyrdom, in fact, went to the winning of the Portuguese royal patronage of the Catholic missions in the East. The record of such achievements, however poor the words in which they may be described, is worthy of being regarded as the missionary epic of modern times.

Having thus far endeavoured to demonstrate that the largest factor in the historic development of this foreign group of crusaders, whose evangelical spirit acted as leaven on the mass of the inert indigenous population, was proselytism, it remains now to briefly allude to the other factors—trade, political dominion and education—which, though only in a subordinate degree, helped considerably to spread the Portuguese tongue. And the vitality of this language in India is, indeed, remarkable, for it is still spoken in Cochin, Colombo, Malacca, and many other old towns, long after the political influence which introduced it had ceased for about two ce nturies and a half.

The Dutch language, on the contrary, has disappeared almost entirely from those places, which only less than a hundred years ago owed allegiance to Holland. It is true that Portuguese, without a direct touch with the mother country, has in such outlandish corners, where it so tenaciously servives, fallen into an obsolete form, or degenerated into several dialectic variations, but it is nevertheless an offshoot of the parent tongue. (*To be continued.*)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE first meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the month of December was held yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. George Cotton, occupying the chair. There were also present :—Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumanbhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

The election of Dr. Thomas Blaney as Chairman of the Joint Schools' Committee was confirmed by the Corporation on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, seconded by Mr. P. Mehta.

ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Mr. James W. Smith, M. I. C. E., Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Works, was, on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas, appointed acting Executive Engineer, in place of Mr. R. G. Walton, M. I. C. E., for a period of two months from the 5th September, 1891.

THE TANSA MAIN.

The Corporation considered Letter No. 19,689, dated 24th November, 1891, from the Commissioner, asking the sanction of the Corporation to an agreement with the G. I. P. Railway Company, under which the railway company in sanctioning the laying of the Tansa water mains under the lines of the railway at Chinchpoogli, will be entitled, under the terms of Section 268 of the Act, to extend their premises over the main thoreat within railway limits on the same being found necessary hereafter, and making other stipulations.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded by Mr. Duxbury, the necessary sanction was given.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Letters from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, General Department, dated 2 3rd October, were recorded, which stated that H. E. the Governor in Council had been pleased to confirm the appointments made by the Corporation of Mr. Rienzi Walton and Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir, as Executive Engineer and Health Officer respectively.

BUILDING BY-LAWS IN THE VERNACULAR.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved that the letter to the President from Messrs. Mowji Hurji, Balkrishna Narayen Pewekar and others, dated 14th November, 1891, asking that the Building By-laws may be translated into Guzerathi and Marathi, and that the same be printed and sold at a reasonable price, be referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. Wacha moved as an amendment that the By-laws when approved by Government be translated into Guzerathi, Marathi, and Hindustani languages. He did so on the grounds that it was most desirable that the By-laws should be translated, and if the matter was left simply to the Commissioner to deal with they might be told at some future date that it had not been carried out on the ground that the Commissioner was not prepared to incur the expense of printing.

The chairman moved the amendment out of order as it involved expenditure, and must, therefore, come through the Standing Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner said he fully recognized the desirability of having the by-laws printed in the vernacular languages, and so soon as they were approved by Government he would have them translated. He was quite surprised that Mr. Wacha had represented him as a great economist ; he had always laboured under the impression that he was accredited with a totally different character. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Javerilal's motion was unanimously adopted.

THE COST OF PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Mr. E. B. Carroll, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, moved that the Corporation sanction the payment from cash balance of Rs. 775 to meet excess in the grant for printing consequent on the cost of additional printing for the Annual Report for 1890-91. Further, on the motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the Corporation sanctioned the payment, from surplus cash balance, of Rs. 5,000, to meet additional printing and advertising charges of the Corporation and Standing Committee Office, up to the end of the current financial year, including cost of general advertising and printing and of printing and reprinting and advertising the Building By-laws and By-laws relating to the election of members of the Standing Committee.

ANALYSIS OF BOMBAY AIR.

The Corporation next considered the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 8730, dated 11th November, 1891, as under :—" That, as applied for by the Acting Commissioner, in his letter No. 18461, dated this day, and subject to the approval of the Corporation under Section 133 (2) of the Municipal Act, to the necessary transfer, sanction be given to the temporary appointment of an analyst on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, for a period of three months, to examine the air in the different localities in the Island. The amount to be met from savings in Conservancy Branch, Section 1. Superintendence and Inspection to Laboratory, Public Health Department Budget."

Dr. Cowasjee moved the appointment of the analyst and remarked that Dr. Weir when acting as Municipal Commissioner brought the proposal before the Standing Committee. That gentleman was of opinion that air in certain localities of the city should be analysed, as the results would be of great use in the matter of public health. It was only an experimental measure to be tried for a period of three months, and if it was found useful the period might be extended.

Mr. P. M. Metha asked what would be the advantages derived by such an analysis ?

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, continuing, remarked that Dr. Bahadurjee had fully explained the advantage in a letter to the Press.

Dr. Shroff, in seconding the resolution, observed that no question involved greater importance in sanitation than the question of the analysis of the air. He would give it preference to the question of the analysis of water inasmuch as air was a thing which they breathed into their system every moment of their lives. He did not, however, think that Rs. 200 was a sum sufficient to engage the services of a competent analyst.

Dr. Viegas opposed the resolution on the ground that such an analysis would not lead to any practical results. He was of opinion that analysis of the air could be safely deferred until such time as the drainage was complete in the city.

Mr. P. M. Mehta remarked that Dr. Cowasjee had not explained the advantages that were to be derived from such an analysis. Supposing they got an analysis for three months what were they going to do with it ? He would like to know from scientific men if they had any means of purifying impure air.

Dr. Cowasjee : They have.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that they all knew perfectly well that in order to purify the air in the town drainage ought to be carried out and that there ought to be proper ventilations provided in crowded parts of the town. As regarded drainage they were gradually carrying it out, and ventilation and the opening up of spaces were resorted to whenever it was practicable. The analysis would have to be made under different circumstances and in all seasons of the year, and he (the speaker) failed to understand of what practical use would be the results of such experiments.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji was in favour of scientific analysis of the air being made ; but he thought that the proposal was one which would lead to no practical results.

Dr. Meherjeebhoy Setna asked the Commissioner if he would be able to obtain the services of an analyst for Rs. 200 a month ?

The Municipal Commissioner in reply said that he had been informed that there were no less than twenty applications from medical men. (Laughter.)

Dr. Setna : I should like to know if these twenty medical men could analyse the air ?

The Commissioner : That is a point on which I cannot give you any information.

Dr. Setna was of opinion that if they wanted to have the air analysed, it must be done by a competent man.

Dr. Maconachie deprecated the wasting of money on an analysis which would be productive of no practical results. It would not be possible in the first place to get a scientific man to do the work on such a small sum as Rs. 200 per month.

Dr. Bhalchandra agreed with the last speaker.

Dr. Cowasjee replied and the proposition was then put to the vote and rejected by a very large majority.

MR. WACHA LEAVES HIS SEAT.

Mr. E. B. Carroll asked the permission of the Corporation to bring before them a matter of urgency, namely, to get the sanction of the Corporation to an alteration in the dimensions of the fire hydrant fittings at the new Municipal Offices. He explained that this was rendered necessary by the fact that a contract had been signed with Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for the supply of fire-fittings and the dimensions of the pipe being set out at 2 inches, whilst it had since been pointed out by Mr. Nichols, chief of the Fire Brigade, that it was desirable that the fire-fittings should be of the same dimensions, as those of the fire brigade, namely 2½ inches, to make them interchangeable.

Mr. Wacha, in an excited manner, characterized as disgraceful the bringing forward of the matter as one of urgency at the tail end of a meeting, when many members had left. He had times out of number objected to such a procedure, and he considered that the chairman of the Standing Committee did not know his business.

Mr. E. B. Carroll thought such remarks were most uncalled for. He had already explained that the agreement was under signature. The business of the Corporation had been begun when he entered the meeting, and that had appeared to him to be the most favourable opportunity to bring up the matter.

Mr. Wacha : Ridiculous.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban also thought more notice of the matter should be given.

The Municipal Commissioner also explained the reason for urgency, and on the matter being put to the Corporation it was carried with only three dissentients.

Mr. Wacha, on seeing the result of the voting, immediately collected up his papers and walked rapidly out of the Council Chamber.

The increasing of the dimensions of the fire-pipe was then sanctioned without discussion.

The meeting adjourned until Monday next.

BIRTH-DAY CEREMONY AT BANSDA.

THE 25th ultimo was a memorable day for the Bansda State, being the 28th birth-day of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Bahadoor Pratapsinghji. At sunrise a salute was fired, and the day commenced with deeds of charity, presents being distributed. At about 10 a.m., H. H. the Maharaja Saheb observed the customary religious ceremony, and distributed silver coins to Brahmins, and clothes and food to poor, blind, and lame persons. In the evening at about 7 o'clock a grand darbar was held when the Maharaja Saheb delivered a speech of about half-an-hour's duration in which he paid a tribute of praise to the services of the State Officers, servants, merchants, &c., and distributed shirpans and presents as follows :—

Mamaji Saheb Rana Shree Dolatsinghji of Dehej, Private Secretary, cash Rs. 300 ; Rao Bahadoor Dewanji Jhaverbhai of Wirsad, one hundred rupees promotion, with cash, Rs. 85 ; Rao Saheb Nayab Dewan Pranshanker of Bardolee, L. C. E., cash Rs. 125 ; Khansaheb, Medical Officer, Hormasji of Broach ; L. M. and S., a gold medal, worth Rs. 250 ; Nagarseth Budhajseth and Mr. Khersedji, merchants, a sirpans of 35 Rs. to each ; and State Tayafas and to other servants, cash and sirpans. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb also distributed the prizes and certificates from the Surat Exhibition Committee with sirpans and cash of his own for encouragement to the state-workmen who showed their best works in the said exhibition on the 12th ultimo. All these officers, servants, merchants, and workmen returned thanks, and heartily congratulated H. H. the Maharaja Saheb wishing him and family health, wealth, prosperity, and good luck. The Darbar then closed after distributing kusumba sugar, attar, gulab, and pan-soparee according to Native State's custom.

AN ARBITRATOR'S DECISION CONFIRMED.

AT the Small Causes Court, before Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, Hasanally Khan filed a suit against Dr. Khwaja Abdoolla for the recovery of Rs.200, said to be lent by the plaintiff to the defendant. Dr. Khwaja brought a counter-action against Hassanally for the recovery of Rs. 67, being the cost of medicine supplied by him to Hassanally. Both suits were, by the consent of the parties, referred to the arbitration of Dr. Jamal Jan Mahomed and Mr. Shaik Ahmed Dalvi. The arbitrators held meetings to consider the case until one of the arbitrators having declined to act further, the case was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Vasantrao, clerk to the Third Judge, who on the 10th ultimo, made his award, whereby he directed Dr. Khwaja to pay to Hassanally Rs. 130, in the first case and Hassanally to pay Rs. 30 to the defendant, Hassanally, in the second case. Hassanally, not satisfied with this award through his counsel, Mr. Soonavalla, on Friday last, applied to the Judge to set aside the award on the grounds alleged by him in an affidavit filed in the Court. The Judge without hearing Mr. Baburao, who appeared for Dr. Khwaja in disposing of the suit, said that there was no misconduct on the part of the arbitrator and the opinion that he gave before publishing the award showed his fair mind. The Judge was not disposed to believe the allegations made by Hassanally's counsel, and he (the Judge), therefore, confirmed the award, and declined to entertain his application.

SILVER PROSPECTS.

WHEN is the rise in silver to come about ? askes the *Pioneer*. That is a question which has been exercising bullionists and statisticians for some time past. The first signs were being eagerly awaited at the end of October, but the end of November has come and, as we know, the American Treasury, purchases for the month closed with a price of 94·90 or thereabouts. Yet in the London market the stocks of silver have been reduced to practically nothing : and in New York the visible stock of the metal has apparently declined during the past year from 8,000,000 ounces at which it was estimated in October 1890, to 3,700,000 ounces in October 1891, which is less than a single month's demand from the Washington Treasury. Taking the total exports from London during the previous months of the current year they have been about normal—the value being £8,894,000 in 1891, as against £9,136,000 in 1890 and £7,946,000 in 1889. But of this total the quantity taken by India has been little more than half of what it was last year. It is therefore to the Indian demand that attention is turning as the prime factor in the situation. Will India be coming into the market again ? There are many points that would seem to favour the anticipation. The brisk export of grain has led to a large indebtedness on the part of the West, and the surplus of this, when imports are deducted, must be paid in silver. Again, although the import in silver last year was no doubt in excess of the requirements of the country, that excess must gradually, or rather rapidly, be absorbed if the supply is not kept up, and the amount coming to India so far has been very small. No silver has been bought this year for forward delivery by the Eastern Banks, who last year went into these contracts so largely, with results that some of them now regret. And no silver, to speak of is being coined in the Indian mints. On the other hand, money that is silver, is still extraordinarily plentiful in the Indian market, and shows no signs as yet of rising. All that can be said on this head is that the cash balances at the headquarters of the Presidency Banks in Calcutta and Bombay have been considerably lower than they were a year ago. On the whole it may be said that the indications are hopeful for a revival of the Indian demand, and this in present circumstances would unquestionably exert a powerful influence on silver quotations.

THE Emperor of Austria has decided that 3,000 florins shall be paid as indemnity to a landed proprietor named Pabst, who a year ago was sentenced to nine years' hard labour for theft and arson. After he had been a year in prison, by mere chance the true criminal was discovered, and a free pardon was obtained. The 3,000 florins are not the Emperor's gift, but are to be regarded as an act of justice due to a man who has suffered unjustly. This is the first time that such an indemnity has been granted. The innocent man's property suffered seriously while he was in prison.

Holloway's Ointment.—Sores, Wounds, Ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are capable of speedy amendment by this cooling and healing ointment, which has called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, bad breasts, piles, abscesses, and chronic ulcers. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of it can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever Holloway's Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all such complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief. 22

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 1st December, were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 29th, 6 feet against 6 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly over. Rabi operations continue, and early sowings have grown up and look green. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Karachi and Kohistan talukas where there is scarcity of grass.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowings continue. Locusts appeared in Naushahro Taluka. No damage to crops. Insufficiency of fodder in 4 talukas.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of kharif crop finished. Probable outturn ranging between 12 and 15 annas in the rupee. Rabi crops promising. Fodder scarce in Tando Bago Taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Jowary 30 lbs. as compared with 52, and bajri 36 as against 47 lbs. last year. Weather cold.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 28th November).—Sowing of Rabi crops progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Kaira.—(For week ending 28th November).—Sowing of cold weather crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Grass cutting completed.—Sowing of rabi crops nearly over. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Standing crops healthy. Reaping of jowari and picking of cotton progressing. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of wheat, jowari and bajri rising owing to export beyond the district.

Nasik.—(For week ending 29th November).—Total rainfall insufficient in the western parts of Niphad, eastern parts of Kalvan and in the whole of Baglan. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops completed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops middling in 6, good in 2, and bad in 3 talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of wheat slightly increasing.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 25th and 26th, nil from 27th to 29th and on 1st, and 1° warm on 30th. Vapour in air defective on 25th and 27th and normal on all other days. Winds normal.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif crops nearly finished. Sowing of rabi crops in progress except in Dahanu where no sowing can be made owing to deficient rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping of early crops nearly completed. Crops good except at Mahad and Nagothna where they are injured by insects. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping almost completed. Preparation of soil for summer crops commenced.

Poona.—Rain badly wanted in parts of all the talukas in the district. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops suffering owing to deficient rainfall, and sowing in many places retarded for want of rain. Rain very urgently wanted throughout the district for late crops. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Scarcity of fodder throughout the district, except in taluka Maval. Owing to scarcity of water in some parts of the district expect Junnar and Maval, cattle are being removed to other parts of the district having sufficient water. Agricultural stock fair. Prices gradually rising throughout the district.

Ahmednagar.—Total rainfall insufficient : rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture in parts. Fodder insufficient in 4 talukas. Agricultural stock good except in Karjat Taluka.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 28th November).—Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Reaping of kharif crops still in progress ; standing rapi crops withering for want of rain. Prospects and probable outturn of rabi crops will be fair if there would be rain in the next week. Fodder supply still sufficient. Agricultural stock fair. Prices of food grains rising.

Satara.—Rain badly wanted throughout the district for rabi crops. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Prices rising. Fodder dear in all talukas except Javi and Patan. Water supply deficient in Khanapur. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Standing crops completely withered in some places and fast withering generally throughout the district. Weather cold and no signs of rain. Fodder and water supply insufficient. Condition of cattle becoming worse.

Belgaum.—Crops withering in Athni and in parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Reaping of kharif crops in progress in Belgaum, Chikodi, Sampgaon and Khanapur talukas. Prices rising. Scarcity of fodder throughout the district except in Chikodi Taluka proper, Belgaum and Khanapur talukas. Cattle distressed.

Dharwar.—Reaping of paddy in progress. Early jowari crop middling except in a few talukas. Late crops withering for want of rain. Scarcity of water in 5 and of fodder in 7 talukas. Cattle in poor condition in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas and driven to Mallad. Prices of grain rising.

Kanara.—Preparations for second crop on coast and harvest above ghat. Sugarcane and garden produce doing well.

Rajkot.—Reaping of bajri and jowari continues at some places. Standing crops and agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition.

Baroda.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi Division.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Applications for re-hearing Suits.

282-1892 of 1891—Little S F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Otto Martin and another.

263-1875 of 1891—Craigie L and O—A Sabapathy Moodliar vs Mowjee Shamjee and others—Nanu and H.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

702—Chitra M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—Bhaishunker and K ; and L S F and N—Part heard.

711—Wadia and G—Govind Ramjee vs. The Bank of Bengal, —Craigie, L, and O.

721—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Veerbaijee and another vs Buchubai and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

42-81—H S Dikshit—Sanderao Pandurung Sanzgiraj vs Shantaram Juggonnath and others—Bhaishunker and K and Chalk, W and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

476-88—Conroy and B—Goverdhundas Valljee vs Vithuldas Ramdas and another—Tyebjee and D.

99-91—Craigie L and O—W D Byrne and others vs Bai Heerabai—Chalk, W and S.

724-90—Tyebjee and D—Estherbai vs David Ebrahim Awanker and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.

19-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs Dhurumdas Assanand—Ardesir, H and D.

455-90—In person, a pauper—Bhugwan Ganesh vs Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna V K.

613-91—Conroy and B—Damji Ram

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE appointment of Mr. W. L. Jackson to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, conjectured on the death of Mr. Smith, has now been officially foreshadowed. The selection is likely to be as popular as any other provisional arrangement could be, regarded for stopping up the gap until the independence of Ireland makes Chief Secretaries to the Lord Lieutenant merely the historical memorials of a bygone period of oppression. The Treasury, as we have before taken the liberty of intimating, is the one department of the Imperial Government with which Irish members do not object to be in close and cordial relations. They have got on very well with Mr. Jackson. He has not been careless like A., nor high-snuffing like B., nor upsetting like C., nor shown any of the objectionable dispositions of other letters of the alphabet. He has not objected to talk with them, nor even to eat and drink with them, and has treated them as if they were genuine varieties of the *homo sapiens*, several degrees removed above the missing link. He has not shrunk from receiving them in deputations, nor expressed a strong preference for receiving what they have to say in writing rather than by word of mouth. He is, in short, a man of the world as well as a man of his department, and is not only business-like himself, but the cause of businesslike qualities in them. Mr. Jackson, who was once a Town-Councillor, on whom society in Leeds, as we gather from an indisputable authority, used rather to look down, proves on a smaller scale what Mr. Chamberlain has conspicuously proved on a larger one, that training for municipal business does not necessarily disqualify a man for dealing with national affairs. We do not recollect any other very conclusive instance in the affirmative, for Mr. Alderman Cobden, of Manchester, is not a case in point. He had the name of an Alderman, but little more.

Colonel and Alderman Samuel Wilson, who was Lord Mayor upwards of half a century ago, devoted a sum of money by deed of gift for various purposes, one of which was that should the Alderman of his Ward (Castle Baynard) come to the position of Lord Mayor, one hundred pounds should be expended in furnishing him with a ring. The event has now happened, and for the first time since the creation of the trust, and since the income of the sum invested has been of sufficient amount to furnish the stipulated ring, there is an Alderman of the Ward of Castle Baynard ready as Lord Mayor to wear it. The City Chamberlain, who is never so happy as when making a graceful presentation, improved the occasion on Saturday, Nov. 7, at Guildhall with all his accustomed felicity, and the Wilson ring, which is of curious and beautiful design, and is the production of Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate Hill and Old Bond Street, and will be for all time an object of curiosity and interest.

In estimating the significance of Lord Salisbury's recent nomination of Dr. Paget to the Deanery of Christ Church, it has to be borne in mind that the "House" is, in fact, a complex establishment, and the Dean is the head of a great ecclesiastical foundation, as well as of an academical institution. Admirably as Dr. Liddell fulfilled all the qualifications for the head of a great college, it might perhaps be fairly urged that his conception of his ecclesiastical position was inadequate. It will be a subject of sincere congratulation, possibly even of surprise, if the view of his successor does not err in the opposite direction. The previous career of the new Dean pointed rather, it was thought, to an early elevation to the episcopal bench than to a headship demanding special, and possibly more mundane qualities than Dr. Paget has yet given evidence of possessing.

The new Dean is just forty years of age, and has only been in orders for sixteen years. He is the second son of Sir James Paget, the distinguished surgeon, and is married to a daughter of the late Dean Church, of St. Paul's. He was formerly attached to the clerical staff of St. Andrew's, Wells Street, under Mr. Webb, and was afterwards Whitehall Preacher for the usual term. Since then he held the vicerage of Bromsgrove for a while until Mr. Gladstone made him Regius Professor in succession to Bishop King, of Lincoln. To have attracted the attention of two such staunch Churchmen as Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, affords pretty good proof of the new Dean's qualifications. Other testimony to his learning, his piety, and what is nowadays called "personal magnetism," has been forthcoming.

Mr. George Jacobi, the talented conductor of the Alhambra, who is now engaged setting to music a comic opera libretto, by Mr. G. R. Sims, has been a resident in London since the Franco-German war. In his younger days he won some reputation as a violinist and composer of serious music. Subsequently, like the majority of French musicians, Mr. Jacobi drifted towards the stage door, and under the patronage of Offenbach contributed many comic operas and ballets to the repertoire of the Parisian theatres until the war compelled him to cross over to England. In addition to work written for the directors of the Alhambra Company, Mr. Jacobi has produced comic operas at other London theatres, and wrote, at Mr. Hanry Irving's request, the incidental music for the Lyceum production of Watts Phillipe's drama, "The Dead Heart." A complete catalogue of his works would fill half a column of *The Star*. Mr. Jacobi is a regular attendant at the Roman Catholic Church in Portman-square, and a ready helper to the venerable Father Toursal in his charitable work among the foreigners in distress in the West-end of London.

The young Duke of Orleans is one of a family of eight, six of whom are alive. The Queen of Portugal is his sister, and Mercedes, the beautiful Queen of Spain, was his aunt. He has some German as well as Spanish blood in his veins. His grandmother, on his father's side, was a Protestant Princess of Mecklenburg, and his grandfather, on his mother's side, was the late Duke of Montpensier, who left the young Duke's mother £6,000,000 when he died. His mother's only brother, Don Antonio, is an effeminate creature, but he is married to one of the most lovable and beautiful princesses in Europe. The young Duke has evidently more of the characteristics of his mother's side of the house than of his father's. The House of Orleans was always noted for its economy, and even his mother, the Comtesse de Paris, shares the family passion of her husband. But the Duke of Orleans must take more after his grandfather, the late Duke of Montpensier, who was always in hot water.

If young d'Orleans is inclined to go it he takes after his remote ancestors, the Regent d'Orleans of Louis XV.'s minority, when supper parties with Cardinal Dubois are among the most famous of historical scandals; and also Louis Philippe's father, that Duke of Orleans of the Revolution who voted for cutting off his cousin Louis XV.'s head, called himself Philippe Egalite, and finally, as the story went, got himself guillotined because, with all his radicalism, he could not quite stand the idea of Monsieur Robespierre as a son-in-law. From his time the Orleanses have been rather too respectable and studious, if anything. Louis Philippe was a mathematical master during the Revolution; his soldier son, the Duke d'Aumale, bosses it at the French Academy, and has written the lives of the Princes of Conde; and his grandson, the Count de Paris, has also in his younger days cultivated literature and has always been most respectable.

The last of the great Napoleon's nephews is dead, and the Continental newspapers dispose of his memory with the single phrase, "Son role fut desplus effaces," treating him almost as curtly as the *Almanach de Gotha* did, for half a century, his forsaken Italian wife, Marianne Ceechi, who refused a fortune rather than surrender her home at Ajaccio or the name of Bonaparte. Yet, for all that, Louis Lucien Bonaparte was a far cleverer man than Napoleon III., who always hated him as his senior by birth, and compelled him, *nolens volens*, to surrender the name of Louis. Prince Lucien's father, the Prince di Canino, would never truckle to the imperious founder of the dynasty, and was quietly making his way to America, in 1811, when taken prisoner by an English man-of-war. Through this accident his elder son was born at Thorngrove, in Worcestershire, and, though the young Prince's childhood was spent at Urbino, he eventually became one of us, and lived for forty years either at Loughton, in Epping Forest, or in Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, where two roomy houses were turned into one to accommodate his philological library, his collection of Napoleonic pictures and relics, his five hundred Bibles, and the tombs of his canine favourites, "Titus," "Regina," and "Jude." Prince Lucien would have done good work as a French senator if he had been allowed; but his cousin's jealousy became intolerable, so he went back quietly to his philological studies, which made him equally at home amongst the peasants of Guiruscoa, Guernsey, Donegal, Cagliary, or Devonshire.

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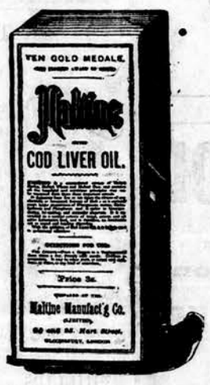

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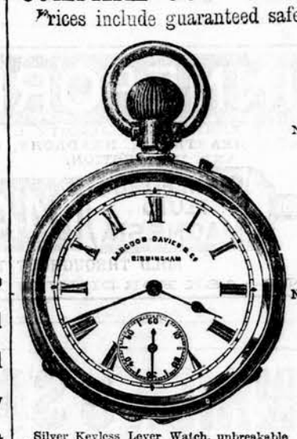

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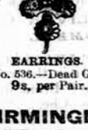
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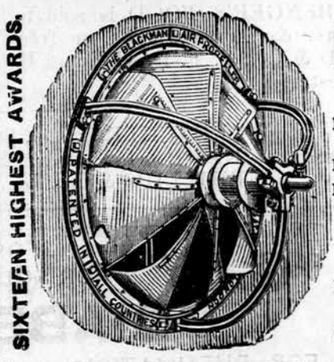

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« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

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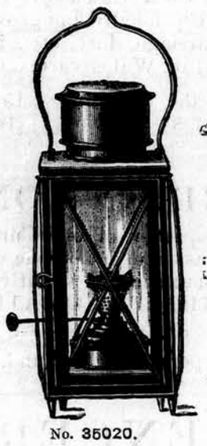

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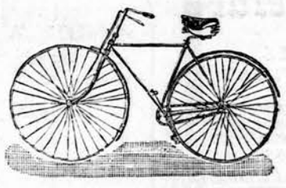

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